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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE"

$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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A first-class Barber Shop has been opened in the basement of Blair House where ladies' and gentlemen's hair cutting in all its branches will be carried on in a first-class manner. Polite attention to customers and every attention to cleanliness kept in good order. Your patronage solicited.
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Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

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Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept, and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL, Co.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows no bunch on the joint.
Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
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DR. B. J. KENDALL Co.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year-old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried short work of several different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.
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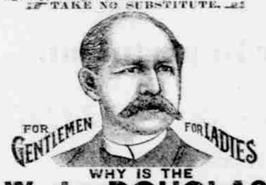
Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



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W. L. DOUGLAS
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THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $5.00 to $7.00.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered at this price; equals French imported shoes which cost from $6.00 to $12.00.
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$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.
Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.
Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

C. T. ROBERTS,
Agent, Ebensburg, Pa. jul25,3m

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EXACT, SPECIFIED learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.
A full line of Caskets always on hand.
Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
Apr30 '85

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1882-tf.

THE FREEMAN is the largest paper in Northern Cambria. Don't forget it.

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn—the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

A complete wreck of domestic happiness has often resulted from badly washed dishes, from an unclean kitchen, or from trifles which seemed light as air. But by these things a man often judges of his wife's devotion to her family, and charges her with general neglect when he finds her careless in these particulars. Many a home owes a large part of its thrifty neatness and its consequent happiness to SAPOLIO.

Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO, to make a better profit. Send back such articles and insist on having just what you ordered.

OLD THINGS ARE BEST.

Old things are best. We wander
So strangely and so lonely
From here to that world yonder,
Why not grow fond and fonder
In tried affections only.

Old friends are best. Their faces
Each year seem dearer, dearer,
And glow with new found graces!
Then, ah! Those vacant places
But bring the living nearer.

Old homes are best. The laughter
That tells of childhood's pleasures
Beneath the ancient rafter,
Surpasses all that's after
And all of manhood's treasures.

Old love is best. Its sweetness
Makes pleasant sorrow's chalice,
And spite of Time's dread fleetness
It gains in calm completeness
And laughs at Age's malice.

Old faith is best: the teaching
Of heart enshrined mothers,
What profits subtle preaching,
Or blind and eager reaching
For doubt that mocks and smothers!

Old ways are best: the gladness
Of simpler lives and fitter,
Ere wealth had come with madness,
Or folly left its sadness,
And sin its lessons bitter.

Old things are best. The glimmer
Of age forbids new choices,
Oh, as mine eyes grow dimmer,
Faintly across the shimmer
Waft me the old, sweet voices!
—George Horton, in Chicago Herald.

SHOPLIFTERS.

Some of Their Clever Tricks and Ingenious Devices.

"Every vestige of the fashionable 'kick' has disappeared," said a detective to me the other day, when I requested his views regarding a certain phase of metropolitan life.

The shoplifter's "kick" is the technical name for the capacious bag or pocket she who prefers to "buy" when the clerk has his back turned has concealed under her cloak, or, rather, sewed to the same on the left side, or which men have under the left coat tail.

It is not by reason of an edict by Beau McAllister that the old "kick" is going out of use, but because section 508 of the penal code makes it a criminal offense for anyone to have it in his or her possession. It is both in sorrow and in anger that shoplifters are parting with it; but the "cops" having "got on" to it it had to go, for it stood as conclusive proof against its owner.

From several stores detectives learned that the methods used in "working" the old "kick" had become so well known to them and to salesgirls that shoplifters saw the necessity of keeping pace with a progressive age. So a more convenient contrivance was gotten up. It is called a "hoisting kick." This consists of a regular dress skirt, so far as appearance goes, covered by an apron overskirt, which is short, and can be raised easily.

In the front of the underskirt is a wide vertical slit which is but the opening to the immense bag which the underskirt consists of, it going around the entire body and down to the heels. This was found more convenient than the side "kick," from the fact that it necessitated less movement and a motion that aroused little suspicion.

The thief would stand close to a counter where small articles are exposed, generally lace or silk handkerchiefs or stockings. She would take one in her hands, examine it, hold it on the edge in front of her, call for something else, and while the salesgirl had her back turned would slip it into the slit.

As the "kick" is made of paper muslin the stolen articles would slip down easily. Should the thief miss the aperture—a rare occurrence, for they are persons of nerve—the article would fall on the floor and the thief would pick it up, replace it on the counter and claim that it was an accident, which it really was.

This worked well, until several shoplifters using this "kick" were arrested and searched, which exposed the whole thing, and now there are few of them in existence. So the evil-doer's genius had again to be called into requisition, and a woman who was arrested in a Sixth avenue store showed how she had improved on that style.

She wore a beautiful flounced dress, covered with a short apron overskirt, draped and caught up here and there in such a way as to form natural-looking puffs. This went around the entire body, and a little to the right was a pocket, rendered absolutely invisible by the drapery. When searched an incredible amount of articles of all sorts, stolen from different stores, were found in the underskirt.

A detective told me that a notorious shoplifter was once caught who had in her "kick" two pieces of lace of twenty-five yards each, worth twenty-nine dollars a yard; two pairs of silk stockings, one silk and one lace handkerchief, a piece of scented soap and a Brummagem scarfpin worth forty-eight cents, all of which she had stolen in various stores in Sixth avenue. And, strange to say, it was the cheapest of the articles that betrayed her—the cake of soap, valued at eighteen cents. Another was caught with sixteen yards of silk, valued at one hundred and twenty dollars, in her "kick."

Another clever device which was gotten up almost contemporaneously with the "kick" was the elastic bandbox. It was made like a gentleman's hatbox, of cardboard, the cover being held close to the box by two elastic bands in the interior of the box. The purloiner would place the bandbox on a counter containing articles that had captured her fancy, especially where there were few salesgirls.

She would call for certain cheap articles which would cause the salesgirl to turn her back to the purchaser. The shoplifter would then lift the cover of the box with one hand, throw in as many articles as she could take hold of, and by means of the elastic bands the cover would be instantly and automatically closed, leaving no trace of the robbery.

The contrivance was so deceptive, by reason of its innocent appearance and *raison d'etre*, so to speak, and worked so admirably, that it was a long time before the detectives "caught on," and many thousand dollars' worth of articles were stolen by this means before an arrest was made. The first capture was caused by a salesgirl at a lace counter in a Twenty-third street store.

She had not seen the shoplifter put anything in the bandbox, but had been attracted by the singular manner in which the cover was closed—apparently of itself. She notified a floorwalker. The woman was called into a private room, accused and searched, and in the bandbox were articles enough to start a miniature country fancy goods store.

Among other things she had thirteen scarfs, an inkstand, a cigar holder and a dice box, stolen from different stores—which showed that her tastes extended over a wide field.

Well, the bandbox has had a brilliant but comparatively brief career, and few arrests were caused by its use, but those that were made occurred within a few days, and the workers of the contrivance saw that the game was up and gave up the ghost. There is no record of any having been used recently.

This was in time succeeded by a simpler trick, one that has long been worked with success, because it creates no suspicion. It is the satchel game. Although store detectives say it is comparatively dormant just now, it was extensively worked during the holidays. These are used for stealing pocketbooks as well as goods.

They are, in appearance, like ordinary hand satchels, but they open and close by means of a spring. The thief's right hand presses a button, and the left, which is always ungloved, does the rest. It is by this means that pocketbooks are oftenest stolen in crowded dry goods stores, and this has served to make trouble for many salesgirls.

The pickpocket (for such he or she is) generally works with a confederate. She first espies a woman with a pocketbook in her hand—and they are legion. She will follow that woman in the generally gratified expectation that she will ere long deposit it on the counter where she stops to examine goods.

The thief will crowd near and snatch the pocketbook in a twinkling at the first opportunity and pass it to the confederate, who disappears and has not been noticed near. The real thief can remain beside the victim with safety, as, should she be arrested, nothing can be found on her.

As the best inventions are generally the simplest so are the latest and most successful methods of shoplifting. These are three. One is done by means of the cloak known as the connemara. This is made somewhat like a circular. It is a long, loose cloak, covering even the hands. It enables the thief not only to steal with a greater degree of safety but also to conceal her booty.

All she has to do is to get near a crowded counter, throw the edge of her cloak partly over the article which she covets, slip her hand underneath the cloak, take the article, step back and hold it in her hand. Unless she is caught in the act she cannot be arrested or even suspected.

Another is still simpler. The thief lays her handkerchief carelessly on some small article she wants to steal, feigns a desire to buy something else, is not suited, and while the saleslady replaces the goods on the shelf the thief picks up her booty with her handkerchief. If she should happen to be caught she naturally claims that she did not know that she had the stolen article in her possession.

The third one is worked by means of a handbag containing twine and wrapping paper. This bag is carried in the left hand and filled with whatever goods the shoplifter can secure; then she will go into the toilet room or some side street, take out the goods, paper and twine, wrap them up in a neat parcel and try again or go away unmolested.

But perhaps the cleverest of the shoplifters' tricks is the "pennyweighter" game. It is known to but few and practised by a still smaller number, for it is a difficult one. It has been most successfully worked by a pretty little blonde, with a baby face, blue eyes, curly hair and the general appearance of a bewitching soubrette. Her professional name is "Little Scotty." She came to grief in Boston and was given three years.

Her mode of working is to go to a jewelry store and ask to be shown loose diamonds on a tray. She pretends to be very shortsighted and bends over and very close to the tray, examining the diamonds through an eyeglass. She exposes her left hand so as not to be suspected, and at a propitious moment drops a one-carat diamond into the tray, and with her tongue, on the point of which she has pulverized alum, she licks up a two-carat diamond. She cannot find the exact counterpart of the one she wants to match (which she has not with her) and goes into another store where she exchanges her two-carat diamond in a similar manner for a three-carat, and so on ad infinitum.

When she was caught she had started with a one-carat diamond and had reached six and a half carats, making three or four hundred dollars in a few hours.

Store detectives say that there are comparatively few professional shoplifters in the city now, and once they are caught they disappear—as soon as the law permits—and never return. They go to other cities. They say that supposedly respectable women now give them more trouble than thieves.

I found out, to my astonishment, that there are comparatively few of our large stores who employ detectives, the majority of them training their salesgirls and floorwalkers to do that work. Still, I found one which, besides having a man detective, also employed a woman, who mixes among customers in full street costume.

Not all store thieves are caught, and those who are captured are not always prosecuted. And this entails a loss to each first-class store which runs up into the thousands, and which has a place in the "profit and loss" account.—N. Y. Herald.

Surplus Professionals.

France is suffering almost as much as Germany from the overcrowding of the learned professions. Fifteen thousand school mistresses, 7,000 primary school mistresses and 500 high-school instructors are looking in vain for employment. There are 27,000 French physicians; that is about 6,000 or 7,000 more than there are in Germany, with its 10,000 more inhabitants. Paris has 800 apothecaries. Two thousand lawyers in Paris, who have passed all preliminary examinations for a full practice, can not make livings in their profession. Civil and mining engineers are so numerous that hundreds of them are seeking eagerly petty positions in mines and factories.

A MILLION TONS OF SNOW.

The Fearful Rush of an Avalanche From Mountain Peak to Gulch.

About two thousand feet from the Denver & Rio Grande depot there is a mass of snow in one lump which contains about one million tons of water. The mass represents a snowslide which came from the summit of Kendall mountain the night of February 23. The point where the snow broke from the apex of the mountain is probably two and a half miles from the railroad track, and the slide made the run—according to witnesses who heard the crash at the start and the crunch when it stopped—in less than two minutes.

Monday night was a terror. The mercury had shrunk away down in the bulb, and everyone expected to see the climax of the storm. About 8 o'clock great banks of snow began to accumulate and pile up in fantastic shapes on the mountain tops. Then came puffs of wind as strong as a gale, and miniature whirlwinds scurried here and there all over the park, toying with the loose boards and sending up columns of sportive snowflakes, says the Silverton (Col.) Miner.

Higher and thicker and darker the cloud battlements piled over the Animas canyon, while those up the Animas, like castles of light riding on billows of resplendent silver, loomed in magnificent grandeur. Over and among those aerial mountains the moon peeped through fitfully and cast in a flood of dazzling light.

By 9 o'clock the storm was at its height. The wind tore through the foliage on the hillsides, and, battering at the buildings, hurled defiance at mankind. Serpentine lines of glittering fire gleamed from between the rents in the clouds, and loud detonations from the battlements on high proclaimed the march of the storm.

It was about midnight when, above the roar of the elements far above the clouds upon old Kendall, the loud "crac-k-k" was heard. Then a "crooch, crooch, crunch!" and then the whole mountainside seemed to be coming with a fearful and indescribable crush. Thousands of tons of snow were shot out of that wide space above timber line and piled into Idaho gulch, and brushing down everything before it.

Trees, rocks, banks of frozen earth—all shared in a common fate, and to see that monster coming, as it seemed, from the clouds, would have been a grand sight. There was no stop to the colossal mass when it struck the flat. Making its own road as it coursed its race, filling in all declivities, it continued on its mad race until it reached the river.

Instead of stopping there, it smeared a bridge for itself and continued over the railroad track, carrying with it two telegraph poles, the Y and spread itself finally over the town site, within two hundred yards from the main street of Silverton.

Such a slide has never before been seen here, and to those who have never seen one and are skeptical of its tremendous energy, we invite their attention to this one before going elsewhere. Once before in the history of this town has the Idaho gulch slide come down, and that was in 1879, when it barely reached the river. The snow now lies six feet solid on the railroad track.

At the foot of the gulch it is at least one hundred and thirty feet deep. It is full of timber—trees from six inches to two feet in diameter broken into splinters, rocks weighing tons are scattered through it, while the entire body is as solid as ice itself. People go every day to view this giant of the mountains, and it will continue to be a source of interest until it melts beneath the rays of our July sun.

BLINDNESS IN ENGLAND.

Its Causes and the Extent to Which It Prevails.

Out of the thirty-two millions of subjects over whom her majesty now reigns as queen of Great Britain, taken in round numbers, about thirty-two thousand are said to be blind. This estimate, however, says the Edinburgh Review, must be understood to include a considerable number of those partially deprived of sight, as, during the last forty years, the ratio of blind persons in every million has slowly but steadily fallen from ten hundred and twenty to eight hundred and nineteen, a decrease of one-fifth of one per cent. The smallness of this decrease, when so much has been done in other directions to lessen the ravages of disease, arises from two facts—first, that in a considerable number of cases blindness is the result of some untoward accident—stone-throwing, a splinter of broken glass, a sudden blow or fall, and secondly, and in a still larger number of cases, is the result of neglect, ill-treatment or exposure to cold when the victim was but a few days or weeks old. So large a percentage of blindness, indeed, is due to this cause that the royal commissioners, while noting it, suggest a special remedy, viz., the employment of trained midwives among the poor, and the careful use of perchloride of mercury for washing the eyes.

Thirty per cent. of all the cases in schools and asylums are due to purulent ophthalmia, for which this preparation is found to be the best remedy, at once cheap, harmless and easily procured, a point of vital importance when it is remembered that "one or two days make all the difference between saving and losing vision." The number of children actually blind from birth is comparatively small, but that of those who afterward become blind from accident or disease goes on increasing; and it is on these two latter points, therefore, that legislation is demanded and can do good. In such trades as are found to be directly injurious to the sight, as iron ship building, granite work, grinding of cutlery, etc., where a chance spark or splinter is too often fatal, the use of some special covering for the eye might be made compulsory, while in the case of infantile disease preventative measures are still more easily within reach.

A White Hot Pencil.

Pyrogravure is a newly invented process for drawing patterns upon wood or other combustible material by means of a graving point which is kept at a white heat. This point is of platinum, and it is kept hot by a supply of mingled air and hydrocarbon vapor. Other means have before been adopted for burning ornamental devices upon wood for decorative purposes, and such ornamentation, if artistically carried out, is very effective in appearance.

THE OLD-FASHIONED CRADLE.

It stands beside me now—the dear old-fashioned cradle,
My sainted mother hallowed, long ago,
As she crooned a low sweet tune, o'er her rosy sleeping darlings,
While she rocked the cradle gently, to and fro.

Ere' while I dimly dream to-night, fond memories steal o'er me,
Dear childhood days—all radiant with bloom!
What happy pictures do I see—what sweet eyes deeply tender,
Within the cheerful light of mother's room!

Without the latticed window-place, sweet opening roses clamb'rock;
There sunbeams played all day in calm content;
And tendrilled morning-glory vines, all tremulous with brightness,
Their witching beauty with the roses blent.

And shrined amid the long soft grass, through days of summer weather,
Our play-houses grew 'neath grapevines' cooling shade;
And when at night the glow-worms came within our leafy dwelling,
We thought them rose lights the fairies made!

Fair childhood days! Dear home of yore,
where once the sun shone brightest!
Though time has hushed thy notes of minstrelsy,
Can never, never more forgotten be!

What dreams she has dreamed of us then—each waking touch she welcomed!
Soft, sunny curls, and radiant, wondering eyes!
The little forms that clung and clasped, the darling baby's prattle,
Were gifts of love sent down from paradise!

O memories sweet! ye chime between the sad deaning years of sorrow;
Ere' while I dream of dear ones lost to me:
Softly I scan the old sweet tune, above my darling's cradle,
And ask God's sunlight o'er its memory!
—Good Housekeeping.

AN ALABAMA JUDGE.

Justice of the Peace Denson's Many Queer Decisions.

For Eighteen Years He Defied All Laws Trying Murder Cases and Divorce Suits and Resigned at Last to the Sorrow of All.

An Alabama merchant, says the New York Evening Sun, who lived many years in a country town in that state, entertained a party of friends last night with some stories of an old countryman who held the office of justice of the peace down there for many years.

"Jerry Denson didn't know anything about law books—never read one in his life," he said, "but he had a big heart and level head. His neighbors all loved him, and when he was elected justice of the peace in Mulberry township, Ala., they knew he would deal out pure and unadulterated justice without any legal frills or formalities. Jerry held the office eighteen years, being reelected eight times without opposition.

"Three different governors threatened to remove him, five grand juries investigated him, but every time he came out with colors flying, and Judge Denison, as everybody called him, became one of the best-known men in the state.

"The judge's library consisted of a Bible, a form book and an almanac, but in time he picked up a score or more of legal phrases from the lawyers who practiced in his court. He had little patience with lawyers, especially when they attempted to secure a ruling in their client's favor on legal technicalities.

"When his neighbors quarreled and threatened to go to law, Judge Denson always advised them to settle the matter outside of court if possible, and save costs. If they persisted and brought suit, he often made them regret their failure to take his advice by his bill for costs. When people went to law in his court somebody had to pay the costs.

"Lawyers often exhausted his patience by asking a witness seemingly unnecessary questions, and then he would take a hand, and either ask the questions himself or answer for the witness.

"No case was too large or too small for Judge Denson. He tried men for murder and let them off with a fine of ten dollars and costs, granted divorces, sentenced prisoners to six and twelve months' hard labor on his own farm, and enforced the sentence. He also tried cases resulting from family quarrels, suits for debts of ten cents, suits that had no legal basis or status; in fact, all was grist that came to his mill.

"One day a case was on trial and the plaintiff's lawyer was asking the witness unnecessary questions. Tom. Simpson, one of the judge's neighbors, took the stand and the lawyer began:

"'What did I understand you to say your name was?'

"'Tom Simpson.'

"'Mr. Simpson, where do you reside?'

"Here Judge Denson interrupted, and turning to the lawyer, said: 'His name is Tom Simpson; he lives on Turkey creek; moved there from Winston county fourteen years ago; he owes me four dollars and six bits; been owin' it nigh on to a year now; he married old man Seth Allen's gal Nancy.

"'Maybe you know Seth; he's a brother of Steve Allen that run for sheriff two years ago. Seth lives at the old Bascom place; bought it from Dan Smith; give him four hundred dollars an' a spavined hoss for it. Now go on with the case, Mr. Lawyer, and Tom, mind you tell the truth. I knowed your old daddy 'fore you was borned, an' a honester man than old Bill Simpson never breathed the breath of life.'

"After this complete biography of the witness the lawyer proceeded directly to the facts of the case.

"The first murder case Judge Denson ever tried was that of a negro who had killed another colored man. The murdered man had a bad reputation, and there was some provocation for the deed. When the case was called the defendant had two lawyers and a score of witnesses, while numerous friends of the dead man were present to see that justice was done. Judge Denson did not propose to waste valuable time on negroes, so he called on the prisoner to stand up.

"'Now, there ain't no use denyin' that you killed that negro,' he said, 'for they say the proof's all agin you; but he needed killin' about as bad as anyone in this settlement, and I guess everybody's glad to be rid of him. But courts can't work for nothin', prisoner, so I'll fine you ten dollars and costs.'

"The fine was paid, and while this disposition of the case excited some comment nothing was ever done about it, the people of the neighborhood seeming to agree with Judge Denson that it was a good way to get rid of the negro.

"The judge had more respect for the Bible than he had for the law, and when negroes appeared as witnesses in his court he made them kiss the almanac. 'I don't allow no reflections cast on the Bible in this court,' he explained one day when a lawyer objected to having colored witnesses sworn on the almanac.

"Judge Denson's form of oath and his form of the marriage ceremony were brief and not exactly according to the code, but both were effective. When he administered the oath to a witness he said: 'You swear here, in the presence of God A'mity and this court to tell the truth, so help you Jesus. Amen!'

"His marriage ceremony was something like this: 'John, you love this woman? Mary, you love this man? Then you are man an' wife, and the cost is two dollars.'

"The first divorce case came up after he had been in office eight years, and the principals happened to be a couple he had united in marriage some five years before. The husband was the plaintiff and the wife had engaged a lawyer. When the husband told how his wife had pulled his hair, boxed his ears and then went to a candy pulling with another man Judge Denson promptly declared them 'put asunder according to the law and the Gospel.'

"'But, your honor, you have no jurisdiction in this case,' suggested the defendant's attorney.

"'No what?' asked the judge, sternly—no man had ever before dared question one of his decisions.

"'You have no authority in this case. The law does not give a justice of the peace power to grant a divorce.'

"'Didn't I marry this couple?'

"'Yes, but—'

"'Then I'll unmarry 'em, an' you are fined ten dollars for bein' in contemp of this court. I'd like to see the law that gives me the power to splice people an' then says I can't uncouple 'em when they've got Scriptural proof.'

"The decision stood and no appeal was ever taken.

"In the trial of a suit for damages where the plaintiff claimed to have been swindled in a horse swap the defendant demanded a jury to try the case and Judge Benson had a jury summoned. It was summer and court was held in the shade of a big oak tree that day because the judge's office was too small to hold all the spectators. When the evidence was all taken the jury retired to a thick clump of bushes some distance away to make up their verdict. At the end of an hour they returned and reported that they could not agree.

"'But you must agree,' said the judge, and he sent them back to the seclusion of the bushes. Again they returned without a verdict and reported that eight were for the plaintiff and four for the defendant.

"'Well, that's a verdict. A majority always rules in this country,' and the judge entered a verdict for the plaintiff on his docket.

"Once a negro was on trial before Judge Denson for carrying concealed weapons. He had a lawyer who wanted to prove that the prisoner's life had been threatened, and under such circumstances the law allowed him to carry weapons. The evidence all in, the lawyer arose with a book in his hand and said: 'May it please your honor, I have here a recent decision of the supreme court in a case similar in every way to this one, and the court ordered the acquittal of the defendant.'

"'Then I'll overrule the supreme court an' fine the defendant fifty dollars and costs.'

"Once a civil case was tried by Denson, in which two lawyers were employed. When the evidence was all in, the attorneys held a brief consultation to decide upon the order in which they should speak. As the first one rose to address the court, Denson cut him short by saying: 'Now you fellows just wait till I decide this case an' then you can spout law all day if you want to.'

"Vagrants of all degrees, and every man charged with a criminal offense who was not able to pay a fine, Denson would sentence to terms of hard labor on his farm.

"When asked once for an explanation of such unwarranted proceedings, his reply was that the law allowed him costs in every case he tried, and, if a man had no money, how was the court to get the cost if he didn't work it out? To this logical opinion there was no reply, and no one ever interfered with the judge afterward.

"The redeeming features of Judge Denson's remarkable administration of justice was that he usually managed to get at the truth of a case, and never allowed any legal technicalities to influence his decisions. If a man was guilty he was punished in some way, and if innocent he was discharged. True, the judge decided a great many cases over which the laws of the state gave him no jurisdiction, and in many ways he violated the letter of the statutes, but as his decisions were usually just from a moral standpoint, they were allowed to stand.

"Several times dissatisfied parties to civil suits and lawyers called the attention of the governor or the grand jury to Denson's method of doing business, but every investigation resulted in a vindication for the judge. Once he was called before a grand jury and asked if he knew what law was.

"'Yes,' he answered. 'Law is a lot of stuff put in books by lawyers to keep honest people out of their rights.'

"The jury thought this definition was so near the truth that they allowed the judge to go. After eighteen years' service he declined to accept the office again, to the regret of his friends."

A Small Deposit.

The smallest deposit ever made in Wichita, Kan., was that of the postmaster, who placed one cent to a special account of a Camanche county postmaster in the Wichita national bank, who, in his quarterly settlement just fall, was found short that amount. The department will be duly notified of the credit made. The second assistant postmaster general will notify the auditor of the treasury, and in turn will demand a receipt from the treasurer of the United States at New York, who will send this receipt in triplicate to the postmaster general, the treasurer of the United States and the Camanche county postmaster.

MEN AND WOMEN WRITERS.

Miss Helen Gray Cone's paper in the Century on "Women in American Literature" has been translated into Dutch and published in Holland.

Rosina Hagarard's wife is a plump rosy little Englishwoman, the perfection of energy, and in that respect as well as in stature the very opposite of her talented husband.

Mrs. Amelia Rives-Chanler is rapidly recovering from her recent serious illness, and it is announced that she will soon publish a novel that may eclipse all her previous efforts.

George Meredith, the novelist, spends his morning hours in writing, and has a beautiful little cottage for the purpose built in his garden. His daughter relieves him of all labor in copying manuscript.

Charlotte M. Yonge, in her sixty-seventh year, possesses all the vigor of a woman of forty, and spends two hours of each day at her desk. Miss Yonge is now engaged upon her one hundred and first book, which is to be a story of the time of Vespasian.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the editor of Harper's Bazar, is a tall, well-formed woman with pink cheeks and snow-white hair; she is a hard worker, but there is no trace in her pleasant countenance of the worry that sometimes comes from literary work.

Frank Stockton, the author, dictates all his novels at the rate of 4,000 words a morning. He has the entire plot of the novel, with its situations and even portions of the conversations mapped out in his head before he has a word of put it on paper. He is a dark-faced man, with jet black hair and dark eyes.

The family of Count Leo Tolstoi have been so annoyed by false reports regarding their affairs and manner of life, which have appeared in Russian and foreign papers, that they have decided to receive fewer people in the future. The countess recently ordered that no one was to be introduced to the family or the count who was not possessed of letters.

WILL REPAY A GLANCE.

San Francisco gets her coal supply from Australia.

The highest altitude ever reached by a balloon was seven miles.

The census returns show that Seward City, Alaska, contains three inhabitants.

The Chinese at Marysville, Cal., had a celebration a few days ago, in which the big dragon was carried by forty men. The procession was three blocks in length.

A wonderful memory is possessed by Wallace Chapman, a four-year-old boy in Kansas City. A poem of nineteen stanzas was read to him three times, and he could repeat it word for word.

One of the deepest coal mines in the world is the Ashton Shaw colliery, in Lancashire, England. Its lowest workings is 2,800 feet below the surface—1,400 feet greater than eleven times the distance from the sidewalk to the top of the spire of Trinity church, New York.

A presidential candidate whose name ends in "n," who has a man with with a name ending with the same letter on the ticket with him for vice president always has won. There have been over a half a dozen of these combinations, and all have been successful.

To aid in the capture of train robbers, it has been suggested that rockets be supplied to the trains, so that they could be sent up to alarm the people in the vicinity. Then a posse could be promptly summoned to the scene of the robbery, or vigilant eyes warned to look out for suspicious characters.

Wooden nutmegs were a Yankee notion, but the manufacture of artificial coffee beans is a German industry. These beans are intended to be used in trade for mixing with the genuine article, so that fastidious customers may have the whole roasted and ground before their eyes without suspecting the fraud.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

An Ionia (Mich.) concern is shipping cornecb pipes to England.

Chinamen are now employed as "spotters" by a Brooklyn horse-car company.

In Germany more than 180,000 married women work in shops and factories.

The employment of women at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, Eng., has awakened widespread interest.

In a Swiss canton the municipal authorities have decided that all employers must share profits with the laborers.

A company of Russian and Belgian financiers with large capital has been formed to cultivate cotton on a large scale in Bokhara.

A colony of farmers from Illinois have bought six thousand acres of land near the town of Mercedes, Cal., which will be divided twenty-acre tracts.

An immense two hundred ton piece of granite which will dress to a pillar six feet in diameter by forty-five feet long has recently been quarried near Petersburgh, Va.

Artificial eyes are supplied to all the world from Thuringa, Germany. Nearly all the grown inhabitants of some of the villages are engaged in their manufacture.

Domestic servants are so scarce in Montreal that the women in want of help are said to visit the jail with a view to engaging young women to work for them at the close of their term of imprisonment.

The only onyx polishing works in this country, located at Rutland, Vt., will be removed to Missouri, and engage in preparing for market the vast quantities of onyx mined in Crawford and Pulaski counties.

A Dangerous Proceeding.

A workman at the Davenport (

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JULY 31, 1891.

Democratic County Ticket.

For President Judge,
JOHN P. LINTON, of Johnstown.

For Sheriff,
JOSEPH A. GRAY, of Carrolltown.

For Poor Director,
JOHN F. LONG, of Ebensburg.

For Jury Commissioner,
E. J. BLOUGH, of Johnstown.

Notice to Democrats.

All persons desiring to be candidates on the Democratic ticket for the nomination of delegate to the Constitutional Convention from this district, are hereby notified to send their names and addresses to the undersigned on or before AUGUST 1ST next. A meeting of the County Committee will be held in Ebensburg on August 8th, at which the representative will be selected by the committee from among the names received. No names received after August 1st will be acted upon.

CHAS. M. SWANK,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.

PENSION COMMISSIONER RAUM has issued a pension to a Kentucky man who served for years in the confederate army.

SENATOR QUAY on Wednesday resigned his position as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Nothing like seeking shelter before a storm.

ST. PAUL has been the headquarters of a movement by the United Farmers's Alliance of the country, to corner the entire wheat crop of the United States.

ALREADY the Republicans in Ohio are are clamoring for money to carry the election and complaining that the tariff-protected beneficiaries are not coming down to Mr. McKinley's aid as liberally as they ought.

MR. MCKINLEY'S chief occupation in Ohio this campaign will be in explaining to the farmers how it came to pass that wool sold for thirty-five cents last year and dropped down to twenty-two this year under the McKinley bill.

A CABLEGRAM from Paris says that forty-nine persons were killed and one hundred injured by a collision between two excursion trains at Fontenoy. The victims were mainly women and children. Some miscreant had changed the signals.

CHARLES O. C. HENNESSY, city editor of the New York Daily *News*, has been indicted by the grand jury of that city for misdemeanor, in publishing an account of the recent electrocution at Sing Sing. This is to be a test of the new law in that state.

AT COTTA, in Saxony, persons who did not pay their taxes last year are punished in a list which hangs up in all restaurants and saloons of the city. Those that are on the list can get neither meat nor drink at these places under penalty of loss of license.

THE Treasury authorities at Washington have just had their attention called to the fact that it would be an easy matter to tunnel from a neighboring building into the vaults, remove the coin and ship it to the Potomac. Seventy guards now watch the Treasury, and every precaution has been taken to prevent robbery.

IN the trial of W. J. Elliott, editor and proprietor of the Sunday *Capital* at Columbus, Ohio, for the killing of Albert C. Osborn, a reporter of the *Sunday World* and W. L. Hughes, a bystander, in a shooting affray in that city on the 23rd of February last, the jury on Tuesday morning brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." The verdict is belived to be a compromise one as it does not agree with either the theory of the prosecution which claimed a conviction of murder in the first degree, or that of the dafense which claimed an acquittal on the ground of self defense. The verdict carries with it a sentence to life imprisonment as the laws of Ohio fix that as the penalty for murder in the second degree.

SOCKLESS JERRY SIMPSON, the Kansas Congressman, who is now traveling in the interests of the Farmer's Alliance in the South, in a recent interview in Georgia said to a reporter:

You may tell the folks up North that the Alliance is going into Ohio after John Sherman's scalp, and I think we are going to get it. The Alliance will support the People's party in Ohio and assist in the good work of beating John Sherman. You can say, moreover, that our presence up there won't do Major McKinley any particular good. We are after Sherman in the first place, and we won't help McKinley any. I am going into Ohio the 1st of October, and I am going to stump the state, speaking day and night against John Sherman. I will stay in Ohio until after the election.

HON. BENTON MCMILLEN, of Tennessee, in a speech before the Young Men's Democratic club of Boston, said of the unprecedented profligacy of the late billion dollar Congress: "Beside this Congress the extravagance of all others sinks into insignificance. A billion eight million spent in two years is its record. A sum so great that it has to be divided up and considered in sections and by comparison to comprehend. It is ten dollars a minute all the time since the Declaration of Independence was signed. It is sixty dollars for every hour since the Savior was born into the world. You have heard of the prodigal son. His squandering was nothing when compared to theirs. If he could rise from the tomb he would blush because he had been out-done. He would stand forth as parsimonious as Shylock when compared to these. And I apologize to the shadow of that poor squanderer for doing him the injustice to compare him to this Congress. He squandered only his own inheritance, not that of others. Besides, he repented, while they never did."

WHEAT prices are going up. Western holders says the Philadelpeia *Record* realize that exporters have put out large contracts for future delivery, and are evidently disposed to make them pay roundly for their confidence in the bearish influence of the big crop. So much of the advancing tendency as may be due to legitimate influence will do no harm. Europe will require a largely increased supply of American wheat this year, and it is natural, under such conditions, that better prices should obtain in the world's markets.

The American grower is entitled to all that he can get for his wheat under the stimulus of natural competition among legitimate buyers. The situation, however, encourages speculation, and there is considerable of this factor in the present market for grain. The fitful and feverish conditions that are generated by speculation will simply retard business and work ultimate injury to the true interests of farmers. Persons who are depending upon the necessities of importing countries to give permanent support to advancing prices in the United States should remember that high-cost breadstuffs imports will enforce unusual economies among European consumers, and that the after effects of an ill-timed speculation that might check exports from this country would be certain to prove disastrous.

It would be a good thing for the general business interests of the country if speculation could be kept in the background this season. But it will not be. If the wheat gambler can bag a present profit from the exporter, or from anybody else, the country's exchanges may take care of themselves.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN is pronounced against the proposition to hold a constitutional convention. He says: "I don't see what can be gained. It is only seventeen years since the present state constitution was framed, and ever since then about every new state that was framed at least in part and some of them wholly adopted the Pennsylvania form. If those new states all prosper under their borrowed constitution why cannot the old Keystone state get along with its own. I see that Mr. Powderly has declined Governor Pattison's offer to make him one of the commissioners at the World's Fair at Chicago, for the express purpose of taking an active interest in the proposed convention of this State. It is difficult to ascertain how Mr. Powderly is going to better his condition or that of the people he so ably represents. He must surely know that should the voters of the state decide to have a new constitution that the delegates who will be elected will very largely represent interests directly antagonistic to those which Mr Powderly pretends to support. Aside from Mr. Powderly I don't know of any one who is enthusiastic for the convention, and for the life of me I don't see what is to be gained, and it will cost the taxpayers over $1,000,000 of their money."

Protection says the Erie *Herald* does not increase average wages. No protective tariff has ever been enacted that contained a solitary item for the benefit of labor. Every protective tariff ever enacted, was enacted for the sole benefit of the capitalist. The purpose as often fails as otherwise, but this has always been the object of protective taxes. The pottery manufacturers are protected by taxes on competing products. The things they sell are protected. What have their employes to sell? Nothing but their labor.

There is a tariff tax on foreign pottery, but there is no tax on foreign labor. What the employer had to sell was protected. What the employe had to sell was not protected. Consequently, the employer, although he was given more protection, does not pay any more for labor, but, on the contrary, is paying less. The working man has never received any benefit from the tariff, and never will until the tariff protects him in exactly the same manner that it does his employer. He will get no benefit so long as the tariff merely protects what his employer has to sell and does not protect what he has to sell.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "Ex-Congressman Kerr, of Pennsylvania, to whom more than any other one man is due the credit for the Democratic victory in that state last year, was in town several days ago consulting with the officials of the national association of Democratic clubs, and he brought news that warmed the cockles of Democratic hearts. Mr. Kerr is no rainbow chaser as his friends very well know, therefore when he says he thinks Pennsylvania is a doubtful state, with the odds decidedly in favor of the Democrats it means something. He says that the financial crookedness of the Delamaters and the more recent bank wrecking in Philadelphia has aroused the people as they were never aroused before against the methods originated by Quay when he was treasurer of the state, and besides this, the new ballot law will be worth 40,000 votes to the Democratic party, because it will enable it to prevent the Republicans voting the dead men who have made up a large part of their majority for years."

AT the Prohibition Convention, held at Johnstown, on Saturday, some of the delegates were in favor of making no nomination for the office of Judge deeming it better to "support the candidate *most favorable* to the cause of Prohibition." Just who the candidate is who is most favorable to Prohibition was not stated but the presumption is a strong one that the Prohibitionists of Cambria county feel some assurance that one side of their bread is buttered.

THE farmers of Ohio will have an excellent opportunity this fall to express their opinion of the high tariff legislation of the Republican party, which taxes them for the benefit of a few protectep manufacturers, and their is little doubt that the opinion will be most emphatically expressed at the ballot box.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON. D. C. July 25, 1891. The Harrison crowd were badly stampeded by the publication in this correspondence last week of the fact that the Blainietes had in the slang of the day "got on to" their scheme of making Mr. Blaine too ill, in the newspapers, to think of being a candidate next year, and denials have been the order of the day ever since, but the Blaine fellows are by no means satisfied with denials, because they have in their possession a number of Republican papers which printed Washington specials supposing them to be sent by "Lige" Halford's protege and therefore to be not only true but to be strictly in accordance with the sentiment of the administration, or rather its head, and they refuse to believe that it is a mere coincidence that these papers are all anti-Blaine sheets. They don't think the excuse that "Lige's" protege was out of town and that these anti-Blaine specials were sent by a substitute is a satisfactory one. The oddest part of this "comedy of errors" is that these super-serviceable Harrison men have offended the man they were trying to help and they have been sharply lectured, by proxy, by Mr. Harrison, who however much he may fear Blaine doesn't approve of this method of disposing of him. The whole affair is furnishing no end of amusement for Democrats.

It is now stated at the State Department that the arbitrators in the Behring sea controversy will shortly be appointed, an agreement having been reached between the department and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister, and the papers sent to Mr. Harrison.

A gentleman from Texas, who although prominent in that State is so modest that he doesn't wish his name mentioned, has, by a few words more or less carelessly spoken, given those interested in the Speakership contest something to think about. He said: "There is considerable pressure being brought to bear upon Gov. Hogg to persuade him to call an extra session of the legislature. He has given no intimation of his intentions, but if he calls the extra session one of its duties will be to elect a United States Senator, and I rather think that Representative Mills would be elected although a combination of the other aspirants, among whom are the Governor and Mr. Chilton, who was promptly named by the Gov. as successor to Senator Reagan, might result in his defeat" If the Legislature of Texas should meet in extra session any time before next December it is certain that some very strong Democratic influence from outside of that State would be brought to bear to get Mr. Mills elected Senator, because that would remove him from the Speakership contest, and a number of other gentleman are ready and willing to go into a good natured catch-as-catch-can scramble for the votes that have been pledged to Mr. Mills for Speaker, which would be released by his election to the Senate.

Representatives Oates, of Alabama, who is here on business, loses no opportunity to warn the Southern Democracy of the danger which he thinks menaces it in the Farmer's Alliance. He said: "There are certain men who have joined hands with the Alliance simply with a desire to advance their personal interests and pull down every man who has gained any political prominence. Unless the Democrats of the South come to some understanding and determine to live up to the principles of the Democratic party, the Alliance, in its efforts to dominate that section may capture Alabama, Georgia and the two Carolina's".

It caused little surprise here to learn that Secretary Foster will become a candidate for the Senate, in case the Republicans elect the legislature in Ohio this year, as it has been known for some time that the administration influence would be thrown against Foraker.

The Spanish minister hurriedly returned to Washington this week from Cape May where his family are now staying, and there is an unverified rumor that there is a hitch somewhere regarding the reciprocity agreement with Spain, which for some reason Mr. Harrison has never yet made public. The usual mysterious silence is preserved at the department and the minister will say nothing further than that he was called to Washington by important business.

It is extremely difficult just now to find a cabinet officer in Washington; they flit in one day and out the next and are more intent upon having a good time than in attending to the business of the Government.

Under the reorganization of the Post-office department just completed the First Assistant Postmaster General will attend to many things that have been looked after by Mr. Wanamaker and that gentleman will have more time to look after his private business, in order that he may be in a position to make a large campaign contribution next year. This is reform!

Lightning Strikes a Church.

On Sunday morning, while the Rev. J. C. Sculler was delivering his sermon in the United Presbyterian Church, at Greenville, Pa., a sudden storm arose, and the high steeple was struck and badly shattered by a thunderbolt. There were over three hundred people in the church at the time, and a panic followed that was only quelled by the pastor and other cool heads demanding that no rush be made for the door.

Many of the women screamed and fainted when the blinding flash was followed by a creaking of the steeple, but, outside of several slight shocks, no one was injured. The congregation then joined in a prayer of thanksgiving for their escape.

The New Gold Field.

CARSON, Nev., July 26.—Owing to the discoveries of free gold at Pine Nut, Nev., 24 miles from this city, a large number of prospectors, including many from the Comstock mines, are going into that district and rapidly surveying claims. A town site named Zirnville has been laid out, a prospector named William Zirn having discovered the district and taken out considerable gold. Hebe Halman forman of two large mines on the Comstock lode, has returned from the scene and says the country for 10 miles square has many quartz ledge, showing free gold on the surface, and contends that the discoveries are as promising as those first made on the Comstock.

Squeezing a Farmer.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 24.—Austin Cox, a prospecous young farmer on White Lick, the owner of a large wheat crop, cannot get it threshed because he does not belong to the Farmer's Alliance.

His neighbors refuse to help him, and will not permit a machine to stop on his farm unless he will consent to join the Order.

All the wheat in Mr. Cox's neighborhood has been threshed. He persists in the refusal to join the Alliance, and has stacked his wheat.

The Republican Quandary.

If Quay knows what he is going to do at the Republican state convention, now only a little more than three weeks off, he has not told anyone. In consequence there are some very uncertain candidates for Auditor General and State Treasurer, for which the aspirants do not know whom Quay wants nominated. They do know that he can nominate the ticket he wants, whenever he concludes to let the delegates know who the candidates are.

In the meantime, Morrison and Thompson, from the western part of the state, are making a wobbling canvass for the State Treasurership, and Mylin has not quite decided to pull himself out of the fight for the nomination of Auditor General because the final kick has not been administered; Gobin and others are booming Gregg for the nomination, and Giles D. Price, an Erie county granger, has put himself in the hands of his friends. A week ago it looked as if the ticket might be Gregg and Morrisan, with the war still raging for a rallying cry. The appearance of Price in the field suggests a possible new deal all round, with Gregg to rally the soldiers and Price to gather in the farmers. To accomplish this either Price or Gregg would have to swap his present ambition —the Auditor Generalship—for a nomination for State Treasurer, probably neither would object to doing.

If Quay shall decide that it is worth while to make a campaign this year, he must gather himself together and show his hand pretty soon. At present he probably is pretty well convinced that he told Mylin the unvarnished truth when he said this didn't look like a good Republican year, and he is waiting for some sign that he was mistaken in his diagnosis. The events of the past week, as reflected by the revelations in State and City Treasury affairs, have not improved Republican prospects, and the week closes with the political future entirely obscured. The Democrats will wait, of course, to see what the Republicans will do. Last year Quay nominated a ticket against the protest of a large portion of his party and got his end of it defeated. This year he is afraid that a ticket satisfactory to the leaders of all factions will meet the same fate, because so many Republican officials have been shown to be derelict in the administration of their offices. It is the Republican voters of every shade of opinion that he is uncertain about in the present dilemma.

That Wheat Corner.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 26.—The promoters of the great farmers' wheat corner in Minnesota are in a wild state of consternation over the prospects of prosecution on the grave charge of criminal conspiracy. While a member of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, in 1887, Ignatius Donnelly, now president of the Farmers' Alliance of this state, secured the passage of a constitutional amendment, which was adopted by the people in the fall of 1888. It is now section thirty-five of article four, state constitution, and reads as follows:

"Any combination of persons, either as individuals or as members or officials of any corporations to monopolize the markets for food products in this state, or interfere with or restrict the freedom of such markets, is hereby declared to be a conspiracy and shall be punished in such manner as the legislature may provide."

All action taken under the now famous Muller circular comes plainly under this law. President Donnelly admits that a line of conduct which, when pursued by the members of the Chicago board of trade, is a criminal conspiracy, cannot be anything less atrocious when pursued by the members of the Farmers' Alliance. The law made to catch the speculators turns up to plague the farmers themselves, and they will not make the concerted effort proposed to force the price of wheat to $1.50 per bushel before making sales.

Startling Figures.

In 1887 the states of the Union spent altogether $115,000,000 on the public schools. The same year the army and navy combined cost the general government less than $54,000,000, that, too, though there must be kept in the west a considerable force at all times in active service on account of the Indians. The reader is to remember that the sum for public schools is spent by the states individually and not by the general government. Now let us turn to some military and educational figures in the countries of Europe. Italy spends $90,000,000 a year for the army and $4,000,000 for education. Spain expends $100,000,000 for the army and navy and only $1,500,000 for the education of the coming Spanish citizen. The ordinary Spanish peasant who can read and write is the exception. Germany spends $185,000,000 a year for her army and $10,000,000 for schooling her children, though the Germans are popularly supposed to be the best educated people in civilization.

The military of Austro—Hungary costs $64,500,000 a year, while $6,250,000 are paid for education. France spends $151,000,000 annually on her army and $21,000,000 for schools.

To close, it may be remarked that the city of New York alone spends yearly over $4,000,000 on her public schools, as much as the whole Italian Nation.

A Good Way to Catch Thieves.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., July 28. —Proprietor Simpson, of the hotel Jordan, shot a burglar who was attempting to enter the hotel dining room early this morning. The man in company with the two others, was trying to force open a door leading in the dining-room. Mrs. Simpson, the wife of the proprietor, heard a noise at the door and told her husband, who, revolver in hand, went to a window and saw two men working at the door, and another, evidently on guard, was standing in the street.

Mr. Simpson called to the men and told them to leave, emphasizing the order by a shot. By this time the two men had burst open the door and rushed in closely followed by the guard. But the latter was too slow, for just as he was entering the proprietor fired again, the bullet striking the man in the right leg, just below the hip. The guests, aroused by the shots, went to their host's assistance and held the burglars until Officer Beck arrived and locked them up. The wounded man will recover.

The hum of the steam thresher will soon be heard.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Halford, President Harrison's Private Secretary, was a newsboy.

—A fast freight dashed into the rear of an excursin train near Dayton, O., Saturday evening. Three persons were killed and 50 injured.

—It is ninety-six miles by pike from Pittsburg to Bedford, and two hundred and five miles by rail by the P. R. R., taking in Huntingdon.

—A train of cars made of steel is at the station of the Chicago and Northern road, in Chicago. They will not burn and do not cost more than the old style.

—The pacing mare Strathso (2:22) is driven without a bit, a strap around her head acting as a guide. It is said of her that she will pace a race as well without a driver as with one.

—A Lock Haven photographer recently gave notice that on a particular day he would take free of charge the pictures of all babies under 2½ years presented. The number brought in was 306.

—Mrs. Frank Hancock, of Coudersport, Pa., on her death bed, confessed to the murder of her husband and four children. He was supposed to have killed the little ones and then committed suicide.

—The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 231 and for Canada 23. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 172 in the United States and 27 in Canada.

—James Golden was struck and instantly killed by the Bissell Express at Rankin station Monday evening. Just a year ago his brother Patrick was killed at the same place and in precisely the same manner.

—Rawson Labar, 19 years of age, was drawn through the rollers of a compressing machine at the Ivanhoe paper mill, at Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, and crushed to death. Labar was a new employe at the mill.

—A West Chester man who went to his stable yard early the other morning to investigate a queer noise found that a horse had broken loose and a dog holding on to the halter to prevent the animal leaving the premises.

—Putting in a new shaft in place of a broken one in a ship at sea is something of a job. The Edymion which recently arrived at New York was delayed by that. It took six days to put in the new shaft, which of course had been carried extra.

—Albert Slenter, a boy three years old, while riding on a horse near South Twenty-sixth street, Monday, was badly injured, by being knocked from the back of the animal, which was struck by an electric car. The horse was not hurt, but the boy is seriously so.

—At the funeral of Mrs. Long, Saturday, who was accidentally killed last Wednesday near Lima, O., the coffin slipped from the hearse as it was ascending a steep hill. The casket was broken open and the corpse disarranged, to the horror of friends attending the funeral.

—Alex. J. Mason, of Wharton township, Fayette county, while hauling lumber on Monday from the Soldiers' Orphan School at Jumonville, was probably fatally injured by the whole rig going over an embankment and one of the horses falling on him. He was recently married.

—The other day an old buck belonging to a flock of sheep which were being driven down street at St. Joseph, Mo., happened to catch sight of his reflected image in a plate glass window and charged upon it, shivering the glass and scattering a display of gold and silver and bronze goods in all directions.

—Two little children recently went to church alone in Westfield, Conn. They became tired during the long sermon, and the elder one, supposing that school rules held good in church, led his sister up in front of the preacher, and said: "Please, sir, may we go home?" He said "yes" and they soberly walked out.

—Near Paris, Ky., Sunday morning, a tramp attaked a farmer's family, and attempted to murder all of them. The farmer and his wife were killed, and one son fatally and another son dangerously wounded. The murderer was only beaten off by neighbors coming up, from one of whom he received a fatal shot.

—Charles H. Baker was disporting himself in the surf at Asbury Park, Wednesday, with a frisky young woman when his wife saw him. Without waiting to change her costume she rushed into the water in a wild fit of jealousy. The other woman fled but Mrs. Baker scratched her husband's face. A policeman escorted her to a hotel.

—Alexander Chambers and wife, of Larimer, Westmoreland county, were struck by a train while walking on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks near Irwin on Friday morning at an early hour, and thrown down an embankment. Mrs. Chambers was killed and her husband was only slightly hurt. Mr. Chambers is general manager of Carnegie's coke works.

—The bricklayers' strike at Pittsburg is becoming interesting In accordance with the threats of the masters forty bricklayers arrived from the east this morning and were put to work at once. It is the intention of the employers to import enough men to complete their contracts. The arrival of eastern men has incensed the strikers and lively times are expected.

—At Newport Va., on Saturday night fire broke out in a feed store on Lafayette avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty eight street, and before its progress could be stayed the whole block, comprising twenty-eight houses, was destroyed, the Washington hotel, a three story brick building, being among the number. Two ladies and two children died from fright.

—On Monday evening during a storm the home of Henry Brenneman, near East Berlin, in York county, was struck by lightning, and his daughter Annie, instantly killed. She went to the window to lower it when the current rushed in and killed her. The current also rendered her mother unconscious and she now remains in a very serious condition. The house was somewhat damaged.

—A distressing shooting affray occurred at a picnic a few miles east of Wheeling, Va., at 5 o'clock Saturday evening, by which Miss Sarah McGowan was killed and Miss Kate Kinney and George Wetzell were seriously wounded. While the picnickers were enjoying the music of a mandolin club, Andrew Height came up with a shot-gun and Joseph Fayhey took it from him, at the same time asking if it was loaded. Height said it was not, and Fayhey pointed it toward the crowd and snapped it. The gun was discharged and Miss McGown caught most of the load in her face, and died in ten minutes. Wetzell will lose one of his eyes, and his face is badly torn. Miss McKinney was wounded in the hip.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

J. B. WILBER,

(Located in building formerly occupied by E. Roberts & Son,)

EBENSBURG, PENNA.

HATS! -:- HATS!

SUMMER HATS, STRAW HATS, LICHT HATS,
HEAVY HATS, WIDE HATS,
NARROW HATS.

Special Sale of All Kinds of

STRAW HATS,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Fancy Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Hose, Handkerchiefs, FINE SUMMER UNDERWEAR—Merino, Gauze and Balbriggan.

CLOTHING!

Suits for Men,	-	$4.75 to	$18.00.
Suits for Youths,		3.00 to	10.00.
Suits for Boys,		1.25 to	7.00.
Suits for Children,		1.00 to	5.00.

Light, dark and mediam colors, and the best goods for the money to be shown by anyone—and the newest styles.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURG.

EXTRAORDINARY

Cheap July Bargains!

Write to our Mail Order Deparment for samples of our wonderful offerings for this month. There'r still two months of summer but all our summer goods are marked away down. Wraps, Jackets and Dress Goods 30 per cent. off. Light-Weight dress goods and Domestics, 20 per cent. off. Carpets, Curtains and Upholstery, 15 per cent. off.

THESE ARE JUST THE AVERAGE REDUCTIONS.

Some are reduced more; some are reduced less. THE REDUCTIONS AVERAGE JUST AS QUOTED. It will pay you to come to the city. If it isn't possible for you to come to Pittsburg, WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO

Our Mail Order Department.

CAMPBELL - & - DICK,

83, 85, 87 and 89 FIFTH AVENUE.

I. P. Thomas & Son Co.

For the same reason you don't tie your horse to an empty manger for months at a time, you don't want to put in your wheat this fall without an ample quantity of food—enough to grow a full crop of wheat and succeding grass.

To supply this plant-food in the proper shape is our business. We say *proper* shape because most anybody can mix a little South Carolina Rock and Paint together and call it fertilizer; but twenty-three years' experience at the business, with our complete facilities has enabled us to make fertilizers that will produce the desired results. There isn't any question about it. You will say so too, if you have used our goods, and if you haven't, you can get them and all desired information from our agents. The Thomas' Phosphates are standard and thoroughly guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY

W. I. ANSTEAD, - - Johnstown, Pa.
JOS. A. NOEL, - - Ebensburg, Pa.

Best and Cheapest.

We now have the largest and best selected stock of Men's, and Boys' Clothing in the county. Our Spring Stock is now complete. We have the best selection of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

in the county. Also, all the nobby styles of Hats in the Market. Our motto is "Good Goods and Low Prices." It will pay you to come and see us as we can and will save you money.

Very Respectfully,

C. A SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, PENN'A

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If You Want the News,

Read The Freeman!

Only $1.50 *Per Year.*

Eckenrode - & - Hoppel,

—DEALERS IN—

General .·. Merchandise,

CLOTHING, FLOUR FEED,

Lumber and Shingles. We keep our Stock always Full and Complete. Give us a Call.

Eckenrode & Hoppel,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. 1, OF the Cresson, Clearfield County and New Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after June 7th, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.
Oyster Exp.	2.55 a m	Day Exp.
Western Exp.	4.45 a m	Mail.
Johnstown Exp.	8.27 a m	Altoona Exp.
Pacific Exp.	8.45 a m	Mail Exp.
Mail.	4.26 p m	Phila Exp.
Fast Line.	8.47 p m	Eastern Exp.
Way Pass.	2.36 p m	Fast Line.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 3. A M
Ebensburg		7.20	10.25
Bradley	3.0	7.40	10.45
Kaylor	4.8	7.46	10.51
Noel	6.1	7.51	10.56
Munster	7.5	7.56	11.01
Lucket	9.6	8.03	11.08
Cresson	11.5	8.10	11.15

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M
Cresson		9.45	11.25
Lucket	1.7	9.50	11.30
Munster	3.8	9.55	11.35
Noel	5.3	9.59	11.39
Kaylor	6.5	10.02	11.42
Bradley	8.3	10.07	11.47
Ebensburg	11.3	10.15	11.55

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations. No trains on Sunday.

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the County Treasurer of Cambria county will attend for the purpose of receiving county and state taxes assessed for the year 1891 at the following places during the elections in the respective districts the days mentioned below.

A discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before September 1st, and on October 1st, 5 per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid.

Northern District.

South Fork borough	July
Croyle township	July
Wilmore borough	July
Summerhill township	July
Portage borough	July
Portage township	July
Lilly borough	July
Washington township, No. 1	July
Washington township, No. 2	July
Tunnelhill borough	July
Gallitzin borough	July
Gallitzin township	July
Munster township	July
Dean township	July
Ashville borough	July
Chest Springs borough	August
Allegheny township	August
Loretto borough	August
Blacklick township	August
Cambria township	August
Clearfield township	August
Reade township	August
White township	August
Chest township	August
Carroll township	August
Barr township	August
Susquehanna township	August
Elder township	August
Hastings borough	August
Carrolltown borough	August
Ebensburg, East ward	August
Ebensburg, West ward	August

The Deputy County Treasurer for the Northern district will be in the Treasurer's office, Ebensburg, Pa., every Saturday, beginning July 18th, until Saturday, August 22, and every day from August 22th, until August 27th, thereafter.

Southern District.

Cooperdale borough	July
Franklin borough	July
East Conemaugh borough	July
Johnstown, 1st ward	August
do 2nd ward	August
do 3rd ward	August
do 4th ward	August
do 5th ward	August
do 6th ward	August
do 7th ward	August
do 7th ward, Moxham district	August
do 8th ward	August
do 9th ward	August
do 10th ward	August
do 11th ward	August
do 12th ward	August
do 13th ward	August
do 14th ward	August
do 15th ward	August
do 16th ward	August
Morrelville borough	August
Lower Yoder township	August
Dale borough	August
Stonycreek township	August
Upper Yoder township	August
Jackson township	August
East Taylor township	August
West Taylor township	August
Adams township	August
Richland township	August
Conemaugh township	August

The County Treasurer for the Southern district will be at the office of F. J. Gleason, postoffice, Johnstown, Pa., every Saturday beginning July 18th, until Saturday, August 22, and every day from August 25th until August 27th, 1891, for the accommodation of those who wish to pay their county and state taxes.

C. J. MAYER,
County Treasurer.

Treasurers' office, Ebensburg, May 22, 1891. jun12.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE

A LOT of ground in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting on Sample street having thereon erected a

FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings, all in good rebair. For terms or particulars call on or address

JOHN NEALAN, Nicktown, Pa. or
M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.

THRESHING MACHINES

A Specialty

Simplest, Most Durable, Economical and Perfect in use. Wastes no Grain! Gets Ready for Market.

Threshing Engines & Horse Powers.

SAW MILLS and Standard Implements.

Send for Ill. Catalogue.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO.,
Penna. Agricult'l Works, York, Pa.

$3000 A YEAR!

Under each county in the United States, which we will explain to any one who will write us at once. There is no humbug about this. We mean just what we say. We want a man in this county at once to represent us and attend to our business here and throughout the adjoining counties, which he can do mostly at his own home. No money for us unless successful. We will pay the right man the above salary and expenses. We have already taught and provided with work hundreds of men, who are making over $3000 a year. Some one in your county will secure this position, and may as well be you. Address at once, and full particulars FREE. Don't delay. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent

EBENSBURG, PA.

Cambria Freeman

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY. - - - - JULY 31. 1891.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—For neat and cheap job printing try this office.

—Potatoes are retailing in Somerset at ten cents a peck.

—The Bedford county fair will be held the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September.

—West Indiana borough is going to have its streets lighted by electricity.

—The FREEMAN office is the place to get your job printing. Good work at low prices.

—Mr. L. A. Craver, of the Blair House, is attending the Somerset county court as a witness.

—Fred Reiter, a coal miner at Portage had a leg broken on Monday by falling down a shaft.

—Grasshoppers are playing havoc with the oats crop in Fayette and Greene counties in this State.

—This (Thursday) afternoon during a thunder storm, hail the size of ordinary soup beans fell in Ebensburg.

—The Pittsburg Pension agency paid out, during the last year, over $5,000,000, to more than 22,000 pensioners.

—A. P. Weakland, who taught the Wilmore advanced school last winter, has again been selected for the same position.

—Maple Park had on Monday 115 guests, 15 children and 16nurses which along with the help makes about 200 people who are lodged and fed at Maple Park.

—E. H. Flick, assignee of M. F. McDonald, advertises some valuable real estate in this issue of the FREEMAN. See the advertisement in another column.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Beldue, *nee* Miss Annie C. Evans, formerly of Ebensburg, but now residing in Philadelphia, have started to Europe on an extended tour.

—John Church and William Myers, two miners, working in the Berwind mines near Portage, were killed by a heavy fall of coal in the mines at that place, on Monday.

—Ex-Sheriff Joseph A. Gray, Lawrence Wyland and S. P. Lantzy, three well-known citizens, of the North of the county were perambulating our pavements on Tuesday.

—A gold ring with sets was lately found within two squares of this office. The owner can have the same by paying for this notice and giving a proper description of the ring.

—Mrs. Dorothea Leap, of Cassandra, while on a visit to her farm on Sunday last, had the misfortune to accidetally fall on the lawn in front of her house and broke her leg near the ankle.

—At a special meeting of the school board held on Saturday evening, Miss Mary D. Kinkead, of Ebensburg, was selected as teacher for the primary school.—*South Fork Courier.*

—The borough fathers heve granted Mr. E. B. Cresswell, of this place, the privilege of planting electric light poles on our streets for the purpose of lighting the town with electric light. Turn on the light.

—William Bond, a well-to-do farmer of near Smicksburg, Indiana county, was struck by lightning one day last week and instantly killed. The electricity stripped every stitch of clothing from his body.

—Messrs. Barker & Corser, of this place, who recently purchased the Kirschner tannery are having the property remodelled inside and will soon utilize it for the the purpose of manufacturing harrows.

—Last week, in Gaysport, Blair county, Wm. N. Jones, a merchant, was examining a self-cocking revolver, when it accidently discharged a ball which passed from his hand through to his elbow, threatening the loss of the arm.

—On Friday last, during a storm the Hotel Brandt, at Lilly, occupied by Mr. George Brandt, was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. Notwithstanding a number of persons were in the building at the time no one was injured.

—A demented man aged about thirty years, who has been wandering about the town for several days, was taken to the Almshouse on Tuesday. He could give no account of himself and has probably wandered away from some almshouse in our neighboring counties.

—Mrs. Frank Kilse (nee Miss Tille Latterner) of Canton, Ohio, arrived in town on Wednesday, for the purpose of visiting her sister, Sister De Sales, (Miss Theresa Latterner) who has been lying extremely ill at the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, in this place since last Spring.

—Judson Irvin, a sawyer on Messrs. Wray & Isett's saw mill at Lindsey, Indiana county, was caught by the circular saw on Wednesday, and killed instantly, the saw passing through his vitals. He was about 22 years of age, unmarried and his home was at Sabbath Rest, Blair county.

—Messrs. Frank Platt, Frank Gillen and Charles McCoy, three of Gallitzin's good looking citizens, were here on Monday, each driving a fine looking horse and rumor has it that these Gallitzin men have an eye on some of the premiums offered by our Agricultural Association on the 11th of August.

—On Friday about one o'clock in the afternoon lightning struck one of the chimneys of the residence of Professor J. H. Gant, the tonsorial artist, in the East ward. With the exception of the displacement of a few bricks the splintering of a joice and filling the house with smoke and soot but little damage was done.

—Here is the New York *Sun's* famous cure for Summer complaint. Equal parts of tincture of opium, tincture of cayenne, tincture of rhenbarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor; mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in water, to be repeated if necessary in fifteen minutes. This has saved thousands of lives.

—Policeman Waters, of Johnstown, on Saturday last brought Mrs. Elvira Aubrey, of that city to jail, charged on oath of Miss Minnie West, of the same place, with the larceny of a pair of shoes. Mrs. Aubrey was tried before Alderman Harris, who sentenced her to pay a fine of $5., the costs and spend ninety days in jail.

—The greatest oil strike of the year was made last week on the Royal Gas Company property, at McDonald, in Washington county. The well came in on Thursday and at first ranged from 110 to 180 barrels per hour, or from 2,640 barrels to 4,320 barrels per day. The well, as usual, afterward declined, but it still yields a large amount of oil.

—A band of "regulators" visited residence No. 2 of one of our distinguished citizens, Col. Sam. Reese, who has two domiciles in the suburbs of the town, on Tuesday night, but on being assured by the Colonel that everything was O. K., and clinching his statement by piloting the visitors through the premises, he was allowed to retire to his virtuous couch without further molestation.

—A dispatch from Cape May Point, where the President is sojourning, says that "Hon. John Dean, President Judge of Blair county, who is a candidate for Judge of the new Court of Appeals, arrived Wednesday night. Senator Cameron, who is backing Dean for the place, will be down on Saturday to present the claims of Dean before the President."

—A statement prepared at the postoffice department shows that the number of postoffices in the country on June 30th, 1891, was 64,391, as follows: First class, 119; second class, 550; third class, 2,276; fourth class, 61,449.

—Paul Hacke, of Greensburg, has purchased a kennel of ten wolf-hounds from a Russian nobleman, who has been ordered to the army by the Czar. The consideration is $7,000, and the kennel is said to be the finest in the world.

—Rev. Father Thomas Walsh, of Lilly's formerly pastor of St. Mary's church this place, is spending a week with his sister on the Brush Mountain. The reverend gentleman returned from Ireland a few days since where he had been sojourning for several months in the hope of benefiting his health, and we are pleased to note that he was not disappointed in his hopes.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

—Reuben Snyder, a prominent farmer of Salem township, Westmoreland county, 45 years of age, met with a rather serious accident on Tuesday. While out riding he was thrown from his horse onto a picket fence, getting three ribs broken, and one picket penetrated his side to such a depth that it is feared his kidneys are injured. He was taken home and medical aid summoned. He is in a precarious condition.

—By the new arrangement of the Internal Revenue Districts, Cambria and Indiana counties have been placed with the Ninth Division of the Twenty-third District in charge of R. W. Dinsmore, Deputy Collector, Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, who hereafter will have charge of the collection of Internal Revenue in this county instead of D. H. Kinkead, of this, place, who by the consolidation of the districts is officially decapitated.

—Under the Act of Assembly known as the Boyer bill, approved June 8th, 1881, the tax rate on money at interest, notes, bonds, mortgages, etc., is changed from three mills, which was the rate under the Act of 1889, to four mills. And it further provides that three-fourths, or three mills, instead of one-third, or one-mill, of the personal property tax shall be returned to the respective counties for their own use. This section takes effect January 1st, 1892.

—Persons desiring to have their votes cast at the coming election should have a care to see that they are registered before September. Under the new registry law the duties of the assessors have been completed and any one not upon the list at the time will have their names placed there only by personal application to the assessor. Under the old law the committeemen looked after the matter, but that is all changed now, since he is not considered a competent voucher.

—Judge White, of Indiana county, has recently ruled as follows: That persons having sheep killed by dogs must be paid out of the dog tax for that year; that no loss can be paid out by the School Board until the end of the school year, and in case there is not a sufficient amount in the dog fund to pay all claims in full, then the claims shall be paid pro rato; that secretaries of School Boards shall keep the dog funds separate from the school fund, and what is left at the end of the year to be turned over to the general school fund.

—Four weeks ago John Skelly, an aged man near Wilmore, had an operation performed upon him by Dr. John Lowman, of this city. Since that time Mr. Skelly has subsisted entirely upon liquids, not being able to take any solid food whatever, he has been gradually growing weaker, and is now in a very emaciated condition. Mr. Skelly is a farmer and is about seventy years of age. He is a man of strong physical constitution, which no doubt accounts for the length of time he has lived without food.. His friends fear that he cannot hold out much longer.—*Johnstown Herald.*

—The bill signed by the Governor requiring county commissioners of each county in this commonwealth to provide and furnish rooms for the use of the county superintendent and for the safe keeping of the records of public schools also directs that the rooms be made after the manner of the register and recorder's offices, suitable for records, books, etc., and the county superintendent becomes custodian by virtue of his office. When you want to see what kind of a certificate your teacher holds, you go and examine the records, the same as when you want to ascertain what kind of a title your neighbor holds to his property.

—Snake stories are in season now and the Johnstown *Tribune* furnishes the following: There is a very plentiful supply of snakes on the hill above Benscreek, in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, this summer, where for years there have been none. Mr. Isaac L. Yoder has killed on his farm, within a month, four large blacksnakes, and Mr. L. D. Yoder, on the the adjoining farm, in the same time, has killed five copperheads, four blacksnakes and several house-snakes. Other farmers are similarly afflicted. Some of these snakes were five or six feet in length. The blacksnake is a coward and runs away from dogs or people, but the copperhead turns and fights fiercely.

—Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, July 22: One hundred and forty thousand miles without any repairs. That is the record of locomotive No. 1,393 of the Pennsylvania railroad. Last week the runs were changed, but for almost a year previous the big locomotive made the round trips to Altoona from Pittsburg every twenty-four hours. The distance is 117 miles, No. 1,393 therefore made 463 miles a day. During the time the locomotive was never in the shops, and to-day it is apparently as serviceable as ever. Locomotive No. 87 also made a great run one day last week: It took train No. 20 to Altoona, brought back No 2, took out first No. 10 to Altoona and returned with No. 21.

—The Johnstown *Herald* of Saturday says: "George Sowder, a young man whose home is in Lancaster, met his death in a horrible manner about 5:45 o'clock this morning. On last Thursday young Sowder, who is about 22 years of age and had been clerking in a store in Lancaster, left his home in that place and, in company with a friend named George Unger, started to go to Pittsburg. About the time mentioned Sowder and Unger were walking toward this city, between East Conemaugh and No. 6 bridge, when a freight came along on the north track. Neither noticed the approach of seashore express until it was upon them. Sowder received a terrible blow from the pilot, and when the train was stopped and he was picked up by the hands, life was extinct."

—On Sunday there was an excursion from Johnstown to Cumberland over the B. & O. railroad. On the return trip an accident occurred in the vicinity of Rockwood, in which two men lost their lives and another was badly injured. When near that place a row was kicked up by some parties who were standing on the platforms of the crowded cars when James Kelly, a police officer, of Johnstown, interfered and drew a revolver. At this juncture the conductor of the train pulled the bell rope for the purpose of stopping the train. When the engineers applied the air brakes there was a sudden slacking up when a coupling broke the cars started and officer Kelly, of Johnstown, Lucas, T. Myers, of Latrobe, and Milton Pile, of Somerset, were thrown from the platforms, the two former falling under the wheels and were killed while the latter fell to one side and was severely injured. The unfortunate accident cast a gloom over the excursionists who had started out in the morning bent on having a pleasant time.

—A little seven-year-old daughter, of H. C. Frick, the millionaire coal and coke king of Pittsburg, died at the Carnegie cottage, at Cresson, on Wednesday. The child's death is supposed to have been caused by swallowing a pin four years ago. At the time the child suffered no annoyance, and it was not until the winter of 1889 that any trouble resulted. She frequently complained of a pain in her side, and finally an abcess formed. The pin came out, having been nearly two years in her body. Since that time the child has been an almost constant sufferer. The best medical skill in the country was consulted, but despite every effort her decline was gradual. The family took her to Cresson with the hope that the invigorating mountain air might work a change in her condition, but it proved unavailing.

—The erection of marble is the last work of respect to the memory of departed friends, and is a custom which has been followed from the earliest ages of antiquity. For many years J. Wilkinson & Son have been in the marble business in Ebensburg and through their energy and honorable dealings, they have built for themselves a reputation for doing their work in a most artistic manner. Their work is an ornament to the town as well as a credit to themselves. We are giving them no more notoriety than they deserve, and to prove our assertion, go to their establishment and see for yourself. They take pleasure in showing their work, whether you wish to purchase or not. They have on exhibition at their works two car-loads of monuments and headstones, and in April and May will receive two car-loads more. They will then have a large assortment of the latest styles for customers to select from. They have arrangements made with wholesale granite dealers so that they can fill all orders for granite monuments and headstones in a short time and as cheap as can be done anywhere. They buy their stock in such large quantities that they defy competition. They also have the agency for the Champion Iron Company and are prepared to furnish all kinds of fencing or anything in iron. Persons wishing to purchase anything in their line of business would do well to give them a call before leaving their order with any other manufacturer, as they have as fine, if not the finest stock of marble that ever came to Western Pennsylvania. Give them a trial and you can depend upon getting a good job at a fair price.

Reade Township Items.

The hay crop in this section is not as good as that of last year. It is not all made yet, the wet weather having retarded the work.

Isaac Gates and wife, of Coalport, visited friends in this neighborhood on Saturday.

I. M. Yerick, of Flinton, has been doing a good business this summer in sawed shingles.

Captain G. B. Richards has his new house about completed. It is second to none in the township.

Joseph Durbin, of Fallen Timber, has the smartest saddle-horse in this section.

G. L. Glasgow and wife, of Glasgow, visited relatives at Glendale on Sunday.

John Ricketts this year raised one hundred and sixty bushels of good wheat from eight acres of old ground.

A number of Hungarians have moved into the blacksmith shop at Flinton. They will work in F. G. Patton's coal bank.

A cow belonging to Thaddeus Eakin was found dead in the woods a few days ago, with her hind foot fastened between her horn and head.

Judge Barker was here last week looking after his interests and of course called on your scribe.

Michael Carroll, of Lloydsville, is the prince of good fellows, keeps a good hotel, and pays the farmers a fair price for their products.

F. G. Patton has finally developed coal on the Youngkin lands near Flinton, and shipped his first car load last week. His incline is about six hundred feet long. The coal is said to be No. 1 steam coal.

John Ricketts' face is full of smiles when the subject of peaches is mentioned. His trees are loaded down with beautiful peaches of the high bred varieties. His crop is estimated at seventy-five bushels.

E. J.

Railroad News.

The Williamsport *Sun* says: When the Lehigh once gets into the city they will not stop here. The Company have large interests in Clearfield, Jefferson and Cambria counties which they will reach sooner or later. By building a branch road for seven or eight miles to connect with the Beech Creek near Snow Shoe the Lehigh will opean a large tract of valuable coal land, while an extention of the Beech Creek from Kerrmoor up Chest Creek will give them access to the large coal tract along that creek heretofore undeveloped. The contract for this latter construction will be let in a few weeks, and it will be built as rapidly as possible. The road will pass through Mahaffey, LaJose and Westover. The length of the road will be thirty-four miles, and a tunnel 2,000 feet long will be necessary. The Company expect to have the road completed by July, 1892. The entire route will pass through one of the best coal and timber territories in the state.

The Company, Gen. McGee, Patton, Dill &Co., own several thousand acres of very valuable coal land near Marks' Mill, Cambria county, which they will operate very extensively for years to come. The first year it is expected that 500,000 tons of coal will be mined.

Take No Chances.

During the present heated term, surrounded by impure water and subject at any moment to epidemics why risk your health, your happiness and probably your life, when a simple, pleasant and most effective preventative to human affliction is at your command. Physicians everywhere and nurses will promptly assure you of the advantage of good, pure liquor, such as Klein's "Silver Age" or "Duquesne" pure ryes. Goods that are without a compeer in the market, and the boast and admiration of everyone testing them. Ask your druggist or dealer for them. The "Silver Age" sells for $1.50 per full quart, and "Duquesne" for $1.25. If they do not keep it send to the reliable wholesale liquor house of Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. You will find pure Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt and Gibson ryes, either at $1.00 per quart or six bottles for $5.00.

A complete catalogue a price list will be mailed on application.

G. A. R. Encampment at Detroit.

The selection of the G. A. R. encampment for 1891 fell to the fortunate lot of Detroit. The encampment proper will commence August 3rd and terminate August 8th. For those desiring to visit, what must each year grow more and more interesting, a gathering of the war veterans, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets at a rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip going and returning by the same route. Excursion tickets will also be sold at one and a half cents per mile, short line distance, going by one route and returning by another. These tickets will be sold from July 31st to August 3rd, inclusive, and valid for return passage to the 18th, inclusive. The return limit on the tickets may be extended by depositing them with Joint Agent of Terminal Lines at Detroit, but will not, however, be good for any portion of return passage later than September 30th.

Communication.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 23, 1891.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

SIR:—It is one year since I left home and friends in Ebensburg for a sojourn in the "far West." After remaining in Spokane Falls six weeks, I left for Oregon and took with me, in addition to my trunk and gripsack, the germs of typhoid fever in my system. The details of my subsequent prostration and misery I need not note. It is enough to say that had I foreseen the trying ordeal pending in the event of my coming west, the trip would never have been made. But I can truly say now—and I have been waiting until I could say it before writing—that having come through it safely, with family all here, health restored, strength increasing, and the hope of overcoming financial reverses encouraging, I have no regrets to express for having come, except that attending the absence of familiar faces and pleasant associations of old time friends. Our friends in your town and county possess a sterling worth that we cherish with an undying fervor.

As I am writing to a number of sincere friends I cannot speak the full sentiments of our hearts without expressing our gratitude for and appreciation of the sympathy, kindness, confidence and aid so freely extended during the period of our sore trial. These are cherished memories of Cambria county friends that no time can efface or distance dim. In this connection I feel impelled to allude to the fortitude and devotion of her whose opportune arrival was life to me, and whose re-arrival was the occasion of a family reunion, the joy of which made all past trials but steps to present pleasure and added new vigor to life and hope.

I cannot attempt in this letter a description of all the West I have seen without asking too much space of ye kindhearted editor; so will confine myself to some general remarks mostly about the city in which we live.

Portland is the leading city in the Northwest, notwithstanding the loud claims of Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma. This side of Chicago it has no superior except San Francisco, nor no rival in trade, business, wealth and natural advantages north of the Golden Gate. As a shipping point it combines all the advantages of a seaport city and an inland metropolis. It is one hundred miles from the ocean by water, but all sea-going vessels can reach its wharves by the way of the Columbia river eighty-eight miles, then up the Willamette twelve miles to its location, on both sides of the river. At Portland the depth of the Willamette is sixty feet and has an average depth from there to its mouth of forty feet, and is half a mile wide. Since the 15th of last month the population of this city has been 80,000.

For beauty of environment Portland is unsurpassed. The evergreen forest that skirts the town along the higher ground to the west and creeps to the river's brink at either end of the city, forms a pleasant back ground, and which, with the green landscape, makes a panorama that blends in the urban picture with wonderful charm.

Portland is located at the foot of the famed and fertile Willamette Valley which is 125 miles long and 75 wide, bordered on the east by this picturesque Cascade range, dotted with its snow-capped peaks in full and charm-inspiring view all the year round. On the west the Coast mountains separate it from the ocean and check the velocity of the sea breezes, which make a gentle and soothing zephyr in the Valley.

It is truly a land of evergreens, cereals, fruits and flowers. The climate is equable, the summer days delightful, the resources of the country practically unlimited, although an unknown quantity, beyond reputation. Yet it is not an unqualified paradise.

Portland occupies in many respects the same relation to Oregon as New York to the Empire state, or Cincinnati to Ohio. It especially holds this relation in journalism.

If agreeable, I would be glad to answer any questions I can through your columns that your readers may propound.

Respectfully,
A. R. READ.

The Prohibition Convention.

The Prohibition County Convention met at the Hall of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Johnstown, on Saturday and nominated the following ticket. For President Judge A. A. Stevens, Esq., of Blair county; for Sheriff Norman L. Berkebile, of Moxham; for Poor Director, Wm. D. Jones of Cambria township; for Jury Commissioner, Obadiah Rees, of Cambria township; for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Rev. W. Houpt of Johnstown.

The following persons were nominated as delegates to the State Convention: Joseph Layton, Henry Barnhart, John J. Evans, A. A. Barker, William A. McKee, William A. Stewart, J. G. Laughlin, and F. D. Jolly.

The following alternates were chosen: Rev. W. Houpt, Norman L. Berkebile, Frank Berkebile, I. J. Hancuff, Benjamin Benshoff, Rev. Cook, of Gallitzin; John Folsom, and John C. Devine.

William A. Stewart was chosen Chairman of the County Committee, and F. D. Jolly was nominated Secretary of the Committee.

The August Races.

The August races will take place on the grounds of the Ebensburg Agricultural Society on Tuesday, August 11th. Six hundred dollars ($600.00) in premiums will be given away, distributed as follows:

The celebrated pacing horse, Jewett, with a record of 2:14, will give an exhibition race for a purse of $300.00.

$150.00 purse. Free for all. Trotting and pacing.

$100.00 purse. Free for all. Running race.

$50.00 purse. Three minute trotting class.

$25.00 purse. Farmers' trotting race.

Entrees will close at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the day of the races.

Jewett will not be entered in any of the above races excepting the exhibition race.

A special train will leave Ebensburg at about 7 o'clock on the evening of the races, connecting at Cresson with trains east and west.

A Short Line's Long Name.

Some little railroads have large and imposing names as the *Post* has heretofore pointed out. They probably synomize the vast hopes of their projectors which are never realized. There is a midget of a road in this state, which, while it transacts a very good business, is only 27 miles long. It has a very lenghty cognomen, however. It is called the Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroade. It is an independent line, but a connection of the Pennsylvania, and passengers reach New York over the latter.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, July 29, 1891:

George Read and Laura Rodgers, Johnstown.

John R. Flinn and Eugenia A. Short, Johnstown.

Henry C. Vovalt and Katie Rick, Lower Yoder township.

Sylvester Rich, Mahaffey, Pa., and Annie L. Lamharr, Chest township.

—Harry Pate, residing in Kettle, near Altoona, was kicked in the stomach on Sunday last by a horse, receiving injuries from which it is not thought he can recover.

Miscellaneous Notices.

—V. S. Barker & Bros. can show you the largest and finest stock of shoes in town.

—If in need of shoes call at Barkers' and see their large stock of fine shoes.

—A full line of all sizes and kinds of shoes for men, women and children is on exhibition and for sale at Barkers'.

—V. S. Barker & Bros. have just received a new line of fine shoes, and if you can't find something in the line to suit you, you must be hard to please.

—Men's heavy shoes in grain and kip for fall wear at Barkers'.

—We think that V. S. Barker & Bros. have the best shoes in town.

—Farmers, if you are going to buy a plow this fall, you will find the best at Barkers'.

—If you want a road cart you had better see what V. S. Barker & Bros. have for sale before buying, as they have some bargains in carts to offer you.

Assignee's Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1891,

at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, lying close to the Pennsylvania railroad, and a short distance east of the Cresson station, bounded and described as follows, viz:

A lot of ground known and numbered as Lot No. 3 on the plan of lots laid out by Michael Slattery, beginning at a post on a street, thence by said street south 65½ degrees east 50 feet to a post; thence south 27 degrees west 120 feet to a post, on an alley; thence by said alley north 65½ degrees west 50 feet to a post; thence by line of Lot No. 4, belonging to John S Furer, north 27 degrees east 120 feet to the place of beginning having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME

Store-Building!

and STABLE and other OUT-BUILDINGS, all in good repair.

Also, a lot of ground known and numbered as Lot No. 5 on said plan of lots, beginning at a post on a 20 foot street, thence north 64 degrees west 50 feet to a post; thence south 27 degrees west 120 feet to a 20 foot alley; thence south 64 degrees east 50 feet to a post, corner of Lot No. 4, owned by John Singer; thence by said lot of John Singer, north 27 degrees east 120 feet to the place of beginning.

Excepting and reserving all the Coal and other minerals in and under the said two described lots of ground with all the usual and necessary rights and privileges, the same having been reserved and excepted before said lots of ground were conveyed to M. F. McDonald.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of purchaser.

E. H. FLICK,
Assignee of M. F. McDonald, et ux.
Altoona, Pa., July 31, 1891.3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—OF—

Mineral Right

—AND—

SURFACE!

BY VIRTUE of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Ashville House, in the borough of Ashville, Pa. on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, '91,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Mineral and Surface rights:

All the Coal and Mineral right in all that certain tract of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of the Altoona Coal & Coke Company, James Hanlin, Martha Seibert and others, containing

46 Acres,

MORE OR LESS.

Also, all the surface of all that certain tract of land situate in Dean township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Luke McGuire, Richard Elder, Elizabeth Trexler and others, containing

33 Acres,

MORE OR LESS.

Terms of Sale:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and one-third to remain a lien upon upon said properties, and the interest thereon to be paid annually to — McGuire, widow of James N. McGuire, deceased. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured upon the premises by bond and mortgage.

JOHN A. MCGUIRE,
Administrator of James N. McGuire, deceased.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 17th, 1891.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A. HARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of a general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

LILLY BANKING : CO.,

LILLY, PA.,

JNO. B. MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
feb590. Lilly, Penna.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the estate of John Campbell, Sr., late of Carrolltown borough, deceased.

Having been appointed Auditor by said Court to report distribution of the land in the hands of John Flick, Sr., and Henry Bender, executors of the last will and testament of said decedent, arising from the sale of said decedent's real estate, as well as to report a distribution of the unmatured payments mentioned in the mortgage securing the balance of purchase money on said sale, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on **Wednesday, the 5th day of August, 1891,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said funds.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, Pa., July 17, 1891. Auditor.

NOTICE TO

Stock-Holders !

The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the CRTSSON SPRINGS COMPANY will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1891, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

E. H. PYLE,
July 24. Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Sarah Elizabeth Burke, of South Fork borough, Cambria county deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

ARTHUR S. BURKE,
Administrator of Sarah Elizabeth Burke, dec'd.
July 3, 1891.6t.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in White township, Cambria county, about the 10th of July, 1891, one stray bull, black and white spotted, about 15 months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

July 24, 1891 3t. ADAM ESCH.

SIMON & CO.

Attract - Purchasers - From - All - Sides

AND QUARTERS.

If you have not yet taken advantage of SIMON & CO.'S JULY MARK-DOWN SALE, do so at once. Their new line of fine Challies and Pongees and Dress Cassimeres are the best for the money ever offered. Also, bear in mind we have a great stock of fine BED-ROOM STILES which we offer during this month at a GREAT SACRIFICE and they must go. We have them from $18.00 and $20.00 to $42.00. These Suites are of the very latest designs.

OUR CARPET SALE.—This time we notify you of our great Carpet Sale. We are overloaded in this line and will give all a chance this month to buy Carpets at exceedingly Low Figures. Here are our prices: One lot of Ing Carpet at 28 cents, 30 cents, 35 cents and 40 cents—all worth more money. Our lot of Irish Brussels, only about pieces left, sold 35 cents and 40 cents, per yard, now 25 cents and 30 cents. One lot of Ingrain Carpet selling now at at 30 cents and 35 cents—well worth 38 cents and 45 cents. One lot of Rugs worth $2.75 each, now $1.90.

CORSETS.—Also will we state that our Ladies' Corset stock is larger than it ever was before, and all shapes or shades and makes can be procured, and prices are way down, too. They are Corsets and no mistake about it. The celebrated Rosebug Corset, solid all over, worth 75 cents, will sell now for 50 cents. Extra High-Cut Ladies' Corsets at 98 cents each, and many others in this line.

Our Great Offer in Shoes This Month.

We carry about five thousand dollars' worth more than any other season before, therefore we are satisfied to give our customers a good chance in this line to obtain great bargains, as we will need the room for fall stock which will soon arrive. The prices are low. Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid, 99 cents, worth $1.25. Ladies' Fine Spring Heel, $1.38, worth $1.75. Ladies' Fine Spring Heel, worth $2.00. Ladies' Fine Morocco Shoes, $1.10, worth $1.40. Ladies' Extra Fine French Kid, $1.48, worth $1.75. Ladies' Extra Fine French Kid with tips, $1.98, worth $2.50. The celebrated Douglass Shoe for ladies, all sizes, can be bought here. Ladies' Oxford Ties, 48 cents. High Rocking Toe, 62 cents. Patent Leather Oxford Tie, $1.48. Ladies' Tan Oxford Tie, 74 cents, worth $1.00. Simons have the lead in this line. We give you prices of our Infants', Misses', and Boys' and Men's Shoes: 2 to 5, a good Shoe, 19 cents, worth 25 cents. 3 to 5, good Shoe, 30 cents, worth 40 cents. 4 to 5, a good Shoe, for 38 cents, worth 50 cents, 5 to 8 a good Shoe, for 39 cents, worth 50 cents. 5 to 0, a good Shoe, for 50 cents, worth 75 cents. Misses' Spring Heel are worth $1.35. 1,000 pair Men's Dress Shoes will be disposed of during the month of July at $1.25 a pair, worth $1.75. Calfskin Shoes sold here at $2.50 can't be beat. Men's good Mining Shoes at 98 cents, $1.10 and $1.25 a pair. Boys' good Mining Shoes will be sold for 65 cents a pair, worth 85 cents. For this month only, Boys' good Dress Shoes, 98 cents a pair, worth $1.25. Boys' good Dress Shoes, $1.25, worth $1.50. Boys' Calfskin Dress Shoes, $1.65 a pair, worth $2.00.

Dress Good Buyers

can get some big bargains during the month of July. Prices are right here: Good Dress Cassimeres at 15 cents a yard, worth 25 cents; at 25 cents, worth 31 cents; at 35 cents, worth 50 cents. Henriettas, 50 cents and 60 cents per per yard. The best Dress Ginghams at our store are now selling at 8 cents, 9 cents and 10 cents per yard. A big lot of Lace Curtains can be bought at 98 cents a pair, worth $1.25; at $1.25, worth $1.75. We also have a large quantity of odd Curtains which we will close out very low.

KID GLOVES.—You can find the best Gloves in the world at our store at a very low price. You can get an extra good Glove for 50 cents and up.

HOSE AND UNDERWEAR.—We also have made a big cut in Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Ladies' and Children's fast Black Hose at 10 cents a pair. Extra Fine Fancy Hose, 3 pair for 25 cents, worth 15 cents a pair. Ladies' fine Fancy Hose reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents. Extra fine imported Hose reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents per pair. Ladies' fine Merino Vests at 23 cents each, worth 30 cents. Children's extra fine Gauze Underwear at 23 cents, worth 30 cents.

UMBRELLAS.—A fine line of Umbrellas just received and will be sold very low. Fine Gold-Handle at 26 cents, worth 98 cents. Fine Georgia Silk Oxties handle, 26 cents, worth 75 cents. Sunshades for both young and old at $1.48. Children's Parasols, only 23 cents each.

HATS.—Get your Straw and Stiff Hats in abundance at our Store. We have the Stock, Styles, Shapes and Quality at extremely low prices. Four grades in Fast Black Stiff Hats at 98 cents; at $1.25, worth $1.75; at $1.50, worth $2.00; at $1.75, worth $2.25. Men's Black Sailor Hats in all shapes at 48 cents each.

Our Clothing Department.

The finest stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits in Simon's store. Our offer in Men's Suits during the month of July is great. All Suits are reduced 15 per cent. Remember, such a chance you will not find every day. Men's black Suits, $5.00; at $7.50, worth $10.00. Men's black imported Worsted, $10.00. Men's extra fine Cassimere Suits, $7.50, worth $10.00. Men's extra fine Harris Cassimeres, only $10.00. Men's all-wool Cheviots, all shades, $8.00. Men's black English Diagonals, $10.00. We also keep Men's black or blue (something entirely new) imported Tricot Suit. Boys' Suits, with long pants, from $2.75 up. Boys' Suits, with short pants, from 98 cents up. The goods are worth double the price we ask for them. We sell a Suit for $1.44, well-worth $1.75; for $1.50, worth $2.00. Ask for them. Boys' short Pants, for ages ranging from 4 to 14, only 10 cents and better.

We also have a complete stock of Trunks, Valises, Window Blinds and all kinds of House Furniture, Looking Glasses, etc. You will always find Simon's on top. No matter what is called for in our line we can supply it at very reasonable figures.

☞Remember, we still adhere to the old rule of paying fares of customers from a distance who purchase goods to the amount of $10.00 or over.

TAKE A CHAIR.—During the month of July every person who purchases goods to the amount of FIFTEEN DOLLARS ($15.00) will be presented with a FINE CHAIR. Don't miss this rarest of opportunities.

SIMON & CO.,

The Largest and Most Reliable Dealers.

B. & B.

OUR REGULAR PRICES AND VALUES

Make it to you interest and profit to trade with these stores. Add this to our

SPECIAL ∴ INDUCEMENTS

Offered by our

Mid-Summer - CLEARANCE - Sales

And the force of this argument is apparent —needs no further elucidation.

We have a surplus of Summer Dress Woolens, and have determined on an extensive sale of them. It means a big loss, the price at which this surplus lot goes off, and a corresponding gain to fortunate late buyers.

Over 200 pieces choice, handsome, stylish Suitings, plaids, stripes and novelties, at 50 cents. Goods range in width 38, 40, 42, 47 and 50 inches. Some styles were 75 cents, a great majority $1.00 and $1.25, many others $1.50, and still others more, but all go in at this sacrifice price, 50 cents. We intend this sale and the remarkable values to be something out of the ordinary.

100 pieces of Anderson Ginghams at 15

A GREAT GERMAN.

Count Von Moltke the Famous Soldier and Patriot

Brief Review of His Grand Life of Four Score Years and Ten and His Services to His Country—The Secret of His Longevity.

"Few and evil, even at their longest and their best, are the days of mortal life." So in effect, says the Saturday Evening Herald, sang the patriarch Job, twenty centuries before the advent of Christ; and the world is singing that same song to-day. Few at best, even if they should stretch out to three score years and ten! Life looks long in the morning, but when the shadows gather and the day declines how speedily the hours seem to have fled! Seventy years looks a long, long time, viewed from the sunny hillside of early youth. But the days of seventy years are all too few for the great purposes that crowd and throng the busy ways of life; and how few there are who ever reach this far away goal! To the overwhelming majority the days are few indeed, and to very many it would seem as if they were almost as full of evil as of good. All the world, and Germany especially, has just had its attention called to a very remarkable man, whose days have run in parallel lines with this eventful century. Gen. Count von Moltke was born in the year 1800. It was his rare lot to bear the staff of pilgrimage for four score years and ten! If a faithful record of this great German's life could be made; a record of facts, of thoughts, of feelings; a record of observations as well as experiences, of defeats as well as victories; a true life of the man and of his time, what an invaluable treasure it would be! It would be a history of the century from a German standpoint, from a great soldier's point of view. There are some things about this grim old soldier worth a passing thought at least. He is regarded—by all Germans, of course, and by many who are not Germans, as the greatest soldier of this century. None will deny that his ability, his sagacity and his success make a sweeping mark in the military history of the time. When he fought, he fought to win, and he generally did win. But this is to be said in his honor that he did not delight in war, and that as far as possible he sought to keep peace amongst the nations of the earth. When war became a necessity, and he believed it was often a necessity, then he wanted it to be short, sharp and decisive. He was oftener inclined to "hold" than to "let slip" the dogs of war. There would have been more wars and more disastrous wars this century if it had not been for the restraining policy of Gen. von Moltke. As a patriot, a disciplinarian and a leader he ranks with the Duke of Wellington and with our Washington, our Grant and Logan. His greatest work was done in his maturer age. He was scarcely known outside of Prussia till he was more than sixty years old. The hardest and best work of his life was done when he had passed the three score years and ten. Up to August, 1866, when he resigned the office of chief of staff, he did all the routine work that office demanded. Gen. von Moltke was indeed a grand old man. Bismarck will miss him sorely, and now that his emperor is no more — for William can hardly be called Bismarck's emperor—and his old comrade in arms is gone, he too will soon "gin to be aweary o' the sun." Not long ago an American physician wrote to most of the notable octogenarians and asked the secret of their longevity. Moltke's letter was long and characteristic. All of importance was crowded into the last paragraph which we herewith quote, and so close our notice of the grand old German soldier.

"If asked to name the factors which in my opinion have contributed most to my great longevity, I should say they are: First, temperance in all the habits of life; second, exercise in the open air daily under all circumstances without regard to the inclemency of the weather; third, regularity in my hours of sleep, my diet and all my other habits; last—and above all—to the grace, mercy and goodness of Him who so wisely and beneficently rules the universe."

ROYALTY AT TABLE.

A Dinner Given in Vienna to the King and Queen of Italy.

There is no table in the whole world that is served so daintily or artistically as that of the Austrian court, says the American Analyst. The damask is so fine that it looks like satin, and for lunch or afternoon tea is replaced by heavy, white silk cloths and napkins, edged with point de Venise and adorned with the imperial crest in raised gold embroidery. The viands are prepared so prettily that it seems almost a pity to break up and eat them, and the fairies themselves might feast on the tempting pieces montees prepared by the artist that presides over the imperial kitchens.

Particularly I remember a dinner given in honor of the king and queen of Italy at the Hofburg, in Vienna, some years ago, as the culminating point of luxury combined with the most refined and exquisite taste. The tablecloth was strewn with forced violets, nestling so close to one another that they formed a perfect bank of fragrant blossoms, leaving only room for the plates of semi-transparent Sevres of the Famille Rose, each of which was surmounted with a thick garland of marguerites, Marguerite being the Christian name of the queen of Italy, her little namesake had been used with great profusion in the decoration of the festive board. Before the plate of each lady a slender tulip-shaped vase of Venetian glass mounted in finely-wrought gold contained a bouquet of marguerites and violets, powdered with diamond dust. The menus were engraved on thin sheets of hammered silver, with the Austrian eagle embossed on the corner. Everything was served on gold dishes, and the dessert plates were a marvel of beauty worthy of Benvenuto Cellini.

When the sorbets were placed before the distinguished guests a faint murmur of admiration was audible. For even the blase eyes of people satiated with every form of luxury were charmed with the little double-headed eagles made of delicately-spun sugar, perched on a pale pink glass ball containing a tiny electric light. On the back of each diminutive bird was a large daisy, also made of spun sugar, wherein the sorbets were served, and the gold plates on which the whole rested were garlanded with Parma violets.

The dinner was really what one may describe without exaggeration as being the apotheosis of gastronomy. The dining-hall, scented as with dreamy incenses and lighted with mellow wax candles, the soft brilliancy of which would have entranced even Lucullus had he been throned there on his ivory chair, was a sight to be remembered.

Flesh and Fashion.

The greatest craze among the women of the city to-day is to keep from getting fat. A fashionable doctor told a reporter of the New York Sun that the illnesses resulting from their methods of keeping down their weight form the bulk of his practice. Few of them diet; on the contrary they dine elegantly, give dinner parties, and rely on medicines, acids and tight lacing to offset the effect of their indulgence. A few who are of strong will take to gymnastics and walking, as men do, but this doctor says those are too few to be worth counting.

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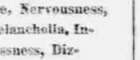

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POISONED ARROW POINTS.

General Use of These Deadly Weapons Among Ancient and Modern Savages.

"The use of poisoned arrows is undoubtedly of very ancient origin," said Dr. W. J. Hoffman to a writer for the Washington Star. "They are believed to have been employed in Europe in prehistoric times, and later on, according to Aristotle, Strabo and Pliny, the Celts and Gauls envenomed their shafts with the juice of a plant of the genus hellebore. The Scythians prepared arrow poison by mixing serpent venom with the serum of putrid blood, and other instances are recorded in classic literature of people about the Black sea and in Asia Minor who practiced similar arts.

"The Ainos of Japan prepare a poison for spreading upon bamboo or metal arrow points to kill game with, a small portion of flesh about the wound being cut out before the animal is cooked and eaten. In Java, Borneo, New Guinea and other parts of the East India islands the same practice obtains to a considerable extent. The poisoning of arrows prevails extensively in Africa, particularly on the west coast, in the Gaboon, among the Somali and with Bushmen. By the Bushmen the juice of a plant is used, mixed with the pulp as a venomous worm.

"The best known and most active of arrow poison is the woorara or 'urari' of South America. It is chiefly used for the tips of darts blown from the blowgun, and the most important ingredient is the juice of the plant from which strychnine is obtained, to which is added certain other vegetable elements and serpent venom. In Central America poisons are also employed on arrows and blowgun darts. The Caribs employed, similarly, a poison made from the sap of a tree called the 'manceenilles.' The antidote was the application to the wound of what we know of 'arrowroot.'

"The Seris of northwestern Mexico prepared poison by putting into the ground a cow's liver, rattlesnake, scorpions, centipedes and other unpleasant things and beating them with sticks. Into the mixture the arrow points were dipped. The Apaches and neighboring tribes were until recently in the habit of smearing upon their arrows a composition said to consist of decomposed deer's liver and rattlesnake venom. In some instances crushed red ants are also reported to have been used. A microscopic examination of such a coating upon arrows obtained from the Apaches in 1871 showed the presence of blood and a crystalline substance that was apparently rattlesnake venom. The venom of serpents retains its poisonous properties when dried indefinitely. One instance of poisoning by such an arrow mentioned to me was that of a man whose wound was a mere scratch on the shoulder blade, but previous to death, which ensued, the flesh of the man's back fell off, exposing the ribs and spine in several places.

"The Shoshone and Bannock Indians state that the proper way to poison arrows, as formerly practiced by them, is to secure a deer and cause it to be bitten by a rattlesnake, immediately after which the victim is killed, and the meat removed and placed in a hole in the ground. When the mass has become putrid the arrow points are dipped into it. The Chilliams, of Puget Sound, used to make arrow points of copper, which were afterward dipped in sea water and permitted to corrode. I have never met an Indian who would admit the use of poisoned arrows in warfare against man. In nearly all instances where poisons are prepared by Indians the operation is performed with more or less ceremony, chanting and incantation, for the purpose of invoking evil spirits or demons. In their belief the effects of poison are due wholly to the presence in them of malevolent spirits or demons, which enter the body of the victim and destroy life."

A LIMBLESS STATESMAN.

An Irish Notable Who Was a Wonder in His Way.

A man without arms or legs, who could write an elegant hand, shoot well, be a skillful sailor and fisherman, and ride horseback so well that he was accounted one of the best cross country riders in Ireland, was indeed a surprising character.

But Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, M. P., was, besides, a man of great intellectual and moral superiority. He was one of the best as well as one of the largest landlords in Ireland.

He was an able and highly considered member of parliament. He seldom spoke, but was an assiduous and valuable member. The writer of this article has seen him carried into the house of commons by his servant and set down upon one of the liberal benches.

Of how delightful and admirable a man he was this will give an idea. A gentleman who was for two weeks his guest at Borris, told the writer, says the New York Herald, that he wanted very much to find out how Kavanagh was fed, but that his conversation was so extremely interesting that at each meal he would forget all about his intention of satisfying his curiosity on that point.

The fact is, however, Kavanagh ate with a fork attached to the stump of his arm. He wrote holding his pen in his teeth, and he wrote very neatly and finely. In riding he held the bridle in his mouth, his body being strapped to his saddle. In shooting we presume he held the gun with the stump of his arm against his body, but how he succeeded in pulling the trigger we do not know.

The Kavanaghs are one of the most ancient families in the British islands. They were the early kings of Leinster. The famous Strongbow married an Eva Kavanagh. The Kavanaghs have also been Austrian nobles. The charter horn of the Leinster kings—a large, fluted cornucopia of ivory, mounted on brass and resting on a brass easel—is among the heirlooms at Borris.

A Pet Catamount.

A citizen of Albany, Ga., owns a pet catamount. It was captured while young, and has been reduced to a degree of docility which enables its owner to fondle and play with it, not without, however, a degree of consideration as to which way he strokes the cat's fur, for the natural ferociousness of his nature is, even after a year's imprisonment and training, easily aroused, and his snarls and the greenish glitter of his eyes at such moments makes him anything but an object of affectionate consideration from the average citizen. He is rapidly clearing his quarters of rats.

Can't Lose Their Checks.

In the Japanese theaters they do not issue return checks to those who desire to go out between the acts "to see a man." The doorkeeper stamps the seal of the theater on the right hand of each person passing out. Consequently, the familiar cry of "Please, mister, gi' me a check?" is never heard outside the doors of a Japan theater.

Big Drift or Big Story.

"Some pretty big stories," remarks the Kennebec (Me.) Herald, "are told of the snow drifts in Aroostook county, Me., but the biggest comes from a commercial traveler. He had recently come from there and said some men were chopping wood. A large tree fell the wrong way and stretched its giant trunk directly across the road. The snow on either side of the road was so high that, after clearing away the limbs, it was found that it would not interfere with travel in the least, as a horse and sleigh could easily pass under it. The narrator himself had done so."

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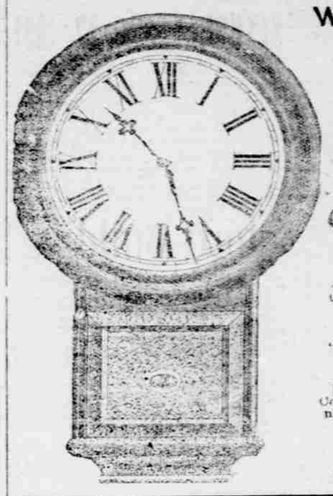

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HOW SOME MEN PROPOSE.

Many Different Ways, but No One Ever Drops on His Knees.

"I am a crank," said the club man to a New York Tribune reporter, "on the subject of proposals. I would rather hear a story of how a man asked the woman he loved to marry him than to take a trip to Europe. I don't know why I take so strong an interest in this, unless it is that I had such a hard time to get my wife to accept me. I had been in love with her for years. I had proposed to her seven times and she refused me every time. Finally I went to her in despair and said: 'Well, Mollie, I've asked you to marry me seven times, and you have declined my name. I'm going to ask you once more, and if you don't marry me I shall go out west and stay there.'

"'Well, Jack,' she said, 'if you feel that way about it I'll marry you.' To this day she cannot tell me why she refused so often, to marry me after all.

"There's my friend, Congressman X——. He was a poor young man, and one day he went to a young woman whom he had known for a long time.

"'Nell,' he said, 'I have been waiting till I had enough money to get married. My salary was raised yesterday. Will you marry me next week?'

"'Wait until next month,' she said.

"'No, next week,' and they were married next week.

"Brown, the lawyer, was a careless young fellow. The woman whom he loved would not marry him.

"'You are the most reckless man in the world,' she said, 'about money affairs. When you get five thousand dollars in the bank I may marry you, if you still want me.'

"He went away and saved five thousand dollars. She married him and today he's a rich man. He learned economy while winning his wife.

"My friend Col. H—— enlisted at the outbreak of the war.

"'Jess,' he said to the girl he wanted to marry, 'I am going down south to fight. Will you marry me now or wait till I come back?'

"'Right now, Sam,' she said, and that afternoon he marched away.

"My brother proposed in a cool way. He hadn't been able to make up his mind what he was going to do in life, and one day the woman who is his wife now said:

"'Charley (they were second cousins), what in the world are you going to make out of yourself?'

"'Just whatever you make out of me,' he said; 'you've got lots more sense than I have, Mamie.'

"Has anyone here any stories to tell about proposals?" continued the storyteller. "I don't know of a single one where a man went down on his knees. I would like to hear of one. No one will tell one, eh? Well, I'm sorry. I like to hear about proposals."

HE CAME HIGH.

A Physician Who Placed a Large Estimate on His Services.

A certain physician in a large New England town had acquired an unenviable reputation for making his bills as large as possible without much regard to the state of his patients' purses, says the Youth's Companion. There are people who furthermore said that it really seemed as if there were "cases" on his bills which had never had existence anywhere else.

But he was a skillful physician, and his tendency to overrate his services only served to amuse some of his patients who had plenty of money and were not especially sharp in looking after it.

"Why," said one man to another, speaking of the doctor, "he brought my daughter Jennie up from her attack of pneumonia when two other physicians had said there was no hope for her; but when she was quite well again he charged me for three calls he made to inquire in a friendly way how she was getting on."

"That seems a little forced," admitted the other man, "but it's nothing compared to an experience I had with him at the seashore a year ago.

"We happened to be bathing at the same time one day, and I swam up to him and inquired for his wife.

"'She's very well,' said the doctor.

"'And your daughters?' I asked.

"'They're perfectly well, both of them,' replied he, rather shortly, I thought. So I said: 'I'm delighted to hear it; remember me to them,' and I swam away.

"And what do you think I received from him a week or two later? An itemized bill—one item:

"'To consultation at sea, five dollars.'"

Although no one has ever seen that bill, the story clings to the doctor's name to this day, after a lapse of many years.

DOGS DETERIORATING.

Voluptuous Ease Is Spoiling the Canine Race.

While the grander sort of dog has been morally degraded by being turned into a useless lackey the breeds that have happened to suit the capricious and errant fancies of animal petters have undergone still deeper deterioration, says the Cornhill Magazine. The sleek pug, for instance, on whom is often lavished such a wealth of feminine fondness, has long since become perfectly aware of his new function in the house. He knows he is the first pet and he is perfectly happy in the fact. His mind seems untroubled by any recollection of a higher estate. He has lost the ancient desire of the species to be man's loyal servant. He may, perhaps, if you happen to call at the house and find him in exclusive possession of the drawing-room, make a pretense of resisting your intrusion. But his Sybaritic habits are too much for him and presently he sinks in voluptuous slumbers on the softest of sofa-cushions. These spoiled creatures learn to take the fondlings bestowed upon them as a matter of course. They are wholly undemonstrative, and perhaps the most flattering thing that can be said of them is that, unlike their rival, the cat, they do not simulate a tenderness of which their heart is wholly destitute.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

THE National academy, London, had 39,960 admissions on public days in 1890, an average of 2,595.

THE German empire, by the last census, has 49,500,000 of population. Prussia having of these 30,000,000 and the next division, Bavaria, having 5,500,000.

THE earth's fifteen hundred millions of human inhabitants speak 3,634 different languages and possess about one thousand different religious beliefs.

BERLIN'S society for the homeless sheltered last year 108,000 men and 15,500 women. Since 1870 the society has assisted, with lodgings, bath, breakfasts and medical care, 2,209,000 persons.

IN the United States annually about 2,500 persons are tried for murder, with an average of about 100 legal executions. In five of the states imprisonment for life has been established for the death penalty.

EUROPE'S population on January 1 was 380,200,000. The population of each of the other continents was estimated to be as follows: Asia, 850,000,000; Africa, 127,000,000; Australia, 4,750,000; North America, 89,250,000; South America, 36,420,000; polar regions, 500,000. The total would then be 1,787,600,000.

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LOVE AND RED TAPE.

Brazil a Poor Place for Courting Young Couples.

Marriage a Curious Combination of Unsolicated Questions, Revenue Stamps and Difficulties in General.

An American lady resident at Rio Janeiro writes of the difficulties attending wedlock in Brazil. This is her story of it, says the New York Journal:

They were a lovely young couple, just the embodiment of Burns' "Oh happy love, where love like this is found." He, a rising young man with good prospects, had seen her grow up and develop into a lovely woman as a rose is a tropical garden. How could he help loving her? And she—she returned his love; and her father and mother were willing, nay happy in the prospect of their darling's complete happiness. And why weren't the couple happy? Why didn't they go and get married?

This lovely young couple, "rare as seen with but a single thought," and afterlived in Rio de Janeiro, one of the most beautiful cities in the world, where nature seems to speak of love when the hills, with all the luxuriance of their tropical verdure, reflect their dark glory in the deep blue of the bay and all nature joins in a grand anthem to the Creator of the universe in this beautiful place even the creature man has made things difficult.

In the good old days in Brazil when a young man saw a pretty girl and fancied her he got his godfather to confer with her godmother, and if they were agreed they had a "festa" for the betrothal, then the bans were published three times, and they were married and happy. But not so in these enlightened days of the republic, as our young friends found. There was the civil marriage, which is obligatory whether there is a religious marriage or not.

Said John to Lucy as they were sitting along C—— lonely bay one beautiful day in July: "We will be married quietly next week and remain at home for a time and take a trip later in the year when the warm season comes on." Her answer was a smile of assent, which he understood. It's remarkable how few words a pair of lovers need. Then he went on: "I must get the necessary papers for the civil marriage, but I don't suppose that will take much time."

It is well that there are young people and that they have the hopefulness of youth. So he went, and the first thing that amazed him was that the authorities objected because they had lived in the same house (the young man boarded with her family).

"You can call my office in the forenoon," said he.

"That is better," said the judge.

"Now, where is your certificate of baptism?"

"I haven't any," said John. "I never was baptised."

Here was a difficulty that the jolly had not foreseen, not being accustomed to the heathenish ways of North Americans. Who was your father? Was your mother? Are they living? Or what did your mother die? (on being told that she was dead). How long do you expect to live in Brazil?

These and many other questions had to be testified to by witnesses before a notary public, and dear Lucy was obliged to have one paper witnessed and signed declaring that she was willing to marry John—the idea of such a thing!—also papers from her mother and father declaring that they, too, were willing; also who they were, who their mothers and fathers were, what their business was, etc. And thus the days lengthened into weeks and the weeks into months, and still the proper papers were not finished, and October came and still they were not married.

"Anyway, our case is not so bad as Smith's," said John, as they were returning from the judge's house for the tenth time, having found him out once or twice.

"What is that?" asked Lucy, immediately interested.

"His bride elect came out from England to him, and was obliged to return in order to get the necessary papers."

"Oh, how dreadful," said she, and continuing: "I am glad I am not in Miss Brown's place. You remember seeing her, don't you? She is to marry a young man eight years her junior, and only think how embarrassing it has to produce witnesses to declare that she is thirty-three," and Lucy really looked sad, for she is just seventeen, and can not realize the idea of anyone's wishing to marry at three and thirty.

"But the hardest of all is the case of Senhor Jose," continued John, "who is wished to marry that pretty young widow, and the complications are greater still, for not only must she have all the papers from father and mother of birth and baptism, of willingness to marry, but a physician's certificate of her late husband's death, and if it were possible, a testimonial from his."

Everything comes to an end in this life, and after three months of arranging papers, making visits to the judge, the notary public and the consul, the wedding day came, and there were the orange blossoms, the wedding march, the friends, everything a la regulation, and the judge, with a robe and collar of ermine, and his secretary, were at hand, and when the bridal pair entered at the clue the secretary wrote and wrote as though he were writing their biography, and they signed and signed, father, mother, bridesmaids, best man, near friends, officials, etc., and then came the religious ceremony and it was done.

A great fuss about a small thing you say. Granted, but is it a small thing? What sort of brain is it that has evolved such a complication, and how are the masses to be benefited by any such law? How are foreigners to be encouraged to make their home in a country where they are hedged about by red tape and circumlocution at every point? There are many noble, patriotic hearts in this lovely country, but they have much to learn yet of republican simplicity and dispatch.

BETTER HOGS AND CATTLE

FEED and treat the hogs so that they will regret being converted into ham, bacon and sausage.

IF it is said that when a cow has a persistent cough and shows signs of sawing about her neck, it is an indication of tuberculosis.

IMPROVEMENT comes by substituting the higher for the lower. This is why in breeding we must be constantly introducing better blood.

THE fine polish on the horns of show cattle is given by first scraping with glass, rubbing with emery paper and then rubbing well with linseed or neatsfoot oil.

LOW FENCES induce cattle to attempt to get over, and when the vice of jumping over fences has been acquired cattle will attempt to do so on high fences. The rule should be to have all fences in good condition.

FARMERS, when they wish to raise immense hogs, let the young pigs run during the summer and eat soft food. This makes them long in body and legs. Then in the fall they are driven into a pen, and their feed is changed to corn. A big-framed hog will take on two pounds of flesh every twenty-four hours on corn feed.